



CITY OF OXFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
for the year
1933.

66181





CITY OF OXFORD.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
for the year
1933.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
VITAL STATISTICS, ETC.	viii.
SECTION I. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA	1
SECTION II. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA	5
SECTION III. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA ...	18
SECTION IV. HOUSING	28
SECTION V. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD ...	33
SECTION VI. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES ...	45
SECTION VII. TUBERCULOSIS	55
SECTION VIII. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ...	63
REPORT OF VETERINARY OFFICER ...	79

(Complete Index at end of Report.)



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29942366>

CITY OF OXFORD.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1933.

The work in connection with the Housing Act 1930, and the clearance of unhealthy areas has been the chief concern of the Department during the year under review. Full details of the extent of this work will be found in Section IV of the Report. It was found necessary to appoint two additional Sanitary Inspectors in order that the ordinary routine housing inspections could be carried out. The administrative work in connection with a Clearance Order is considerable, and I should like to express my gratitude to the Town Clerk, City Engineer and their Departments for unfailing help and advice over the many problems that arise.

I have written a short account of the Tuberculosis Scheme in Oxford which will be found in Section VII, and I have drawn attention to the deficiencies that exist, and the steps I hope to bring forward in 1935 to remedy them.

It is always satisfactory to record a low Infant and Maternal Mortality Rate, although I am not optimistic enough to think that the rates will remain at this low level. The Infant Mortality Rate, *i.e.* 32.46 deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 live births, is the lowest on record, the previous record being in 1921 when the rate was 36.6.

The Isolation Hospital question is still under consideration, and although the hospital was not full from the point of view of numbers, yet the lack of cubicle accommodation made the work of the Matron and Nurses arduous and difficult, and they are to be congratulated on the absence of any serious cross infection.

During the year various members of the staff gave lectures and demonstrations to organisations, clubs and societies in the City. It is a sign of the times that we get more and more inquiries from persons

interested in Public Health Administration not only from the City but also from the University. Every endeavour is made by all members of the Department to satisfy this thirst for information. Unfortunately it was not found possible to continue the issue of ' Better Health ' owing to the poor support given to it by advertisers.

It is impossible to single out individual members of the staff for special thanks as I am happy to say we work as a team and the work we do must be judged as such.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. WILLIAMS,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE CITY OF OXFORD DURING 1933 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncor- rected No.	Nett.		No.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			No.	Rate.					No.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	No.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1911	53,148		1013	19.05	747	14.05	102	42	109	107.6	687	12.92
1912	53,548		1026	19.16	672	12.55	91	41	71	69.2	622	11.61
1913	53,948		951	17.62	703	13.03	87	22	79	83.07	638	11.82
1914	54,348		911	16.8	755	13.89	133	30	66	72.4	652	11.99
1915	54,748		865	15.79	777	14.19	142	37	62	71.6	672	12.27
1916	55,148		881	15.97	697	12.64	166	78	59	66.9	609	11.04
1917	*59,193 53,104		656	11.08	756	14.23	150	104	57	86.9	710	13.37
1918	*55,472 49,508		700	12.62	987	19.94	204	94	44	62.8	877	17.71
1919	*60,071 57,666		796	13.25	714	12.38	117	89	47	59.0	686	11.89
1920	59,963		1083	18.06	635	10.59	93	69	60	55.4	611	10.19
1921	56,400	957	929	16.47	681	12.07	124	42	34	36.6	598	10.63
1922	56,510	982	902	15.96	812	14.37	153	62	54	59.8	721	12.75
1923	56,920	997	876	15.39	699	12.28	157	49	39	44.5	594	10.43
1924	57,260	1052	878	15.30	826	14.42	163	21	46	52.4	685	11.94
1925	57,090	1079	882	15.45	815	14.27	190	50	44	49.88	677	11.85
1926	56,800	1072	852	15.00	813	14.31	194	69	51	59.8	691	12.16
1927	57,050	1079	848	14.86	847	14.84	194	71	40	47.17	743	13.02
1928	60,800	1162	836	13.75	766	12.59	204	73	32	38.27	634	10.44
1929	*70,730 70,590	1265	1017	14.37	1082	15.30	216	52	65	63.91	918	13.00
1930	*74,000 73,810	1380	1159	15.66	966	13.08	211	48	47	40.55	803	10.87
1931	*80,810 80,530	1427	1216	15.04	1005	12.48	195	57	54	44.4	867	10.76
1932	81,260	1397	1114	13.71	1054	12.97	212	49	69	62.94	891	10.96
1933	83,410	1460	1140	13.67	1086	13.02	220	59	37	32.46	925	11.09

*Population for Birth Rate

City extended on 1st April, 1929.

SECTION I.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (acres) :—Old City, 4,719 ; Extended City, 8,438.

Population (estimated mid-year 1933) 83,410.

The birth and death rates for the year are calculated on a civil population 83,410.

Industries—University City, Printing and Motor Works.

Rateable Value (1933), £734,453.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £3,002.

Number of inhabited houses, 18,330.

Total cost of all Public Health Services (1932—1933), £22,752 gross, £21,110 net.

Extract from Vital Statistics.

Births :—

Legitimate :—Male 526, Female 564, Total 1,090.

Illegitimate :—Male 23, Female 27, Total 50.

Births Total, 1,140. Birth Rate, 13.67.

Deaths Total, 925. Death Rate, 11.09.

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child birth : 8.

From Sepsis 3 ; from other causes 5.

Corrected figures (Oxford City) : from Sepsis nil, from other causes 2.

Deaths of infants under one year of age : 37 (Legitimate 37, Illegitimate nil).

Rate per 1,000 births (Legitimate 32.46, Illegitimate—nil).

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age), nil.

„ „ Measles (all ages), nil.

„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages), 1.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE CITY OF OXFORD DURING 1933.

(Table of Registrar General.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	0-	1-	2-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-
ALL CAUSES	925	37	8	13	17	37	53	44	80	147	206	283
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping cough	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Influenza	72	1	—	—	1	3	3	5	8	14	13	24
7 Encephalitis lethargica ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Cerebro-spinal fever ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	60	—	—	—	—	8	19	14	9	7	3	—
10 Other tuberculous diseases	13	—	—	2	4	—	3	1	1	2	—	—
11 Syphilis	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
12 General paralysis of the in- sane, tabes dorsalis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
13 Cancer, malignant disease...	145	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	18	40	49	27
14 Diabetes	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	3
15 Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	11	19
16 Heart disease	184	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	7	28	45	96
17 Aneurysm	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—
18 Other circulatory diseases...	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	17	33
19 Bronchitis	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	11
20 Pneumonia (all forms) ...	48	8	4	—	1	2	2	2	6	11	7	5
21 Other respiratory diseases	11	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	1	4
22 Peptic ulcer	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2
23 Diarrhoea, etc.	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
24 Appendicitis	5	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
25 Cirrhosis of liver	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
26 Other diseases of liver, etc.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
27 Other digestive diseases ...	20	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	3	3	5	4
28 Acute and chronic nephritis	38	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	6	12	13
29 Puerperal sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other puerperal causes ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
31 Congenital debility, prema- ture birth, malfor- mations, etc. ...	20	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
32 Senility	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	21
33 Suicide	10	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	3	1
34 Other violence	37	—	1	2	3	12	5	—	7	2	2	3
35 Other defined diseases ...	85	1	1	2	5	7	9	6	4	14	19	17
36 Causes ill-defined, or un- known	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Deaths of Oxford Residents registered away from Oxford are included in, and the deaths of non-residents registered in Oxford are excluded from, the Oxford net Deaths.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

Heart Disease heads the list, but it should be observed that more than 50 per cent. of the deaths returned as due to heart disease occurred over the age of 75, when, it may be supposed, natural degeneration or decline has set in and that vital organ, the heart, has, in common with all the organs of the body, undergone considerable change.

The deaths from Cancer show a considerable increase in actual numbers, but the death rate of 1.7 per 1,000 of population gives a better indication of the extent of the disease. The figures for the three previous years are as follows :—

1930, 1.8 ; 1931, 1.6 ; 1932, 1.3.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis show a considerable increase over the year 1932, when the death rate was exceptionally low. The death rate for 1933 is still below the average for the last five years. The Influenza epidemic in the first quarter of the year may account, to a certain extent, for this increase.

The death rate under the heading Deaths from Violence (excluding suicide)—0.33—is the lowest since 1926.

The death rate for infants under one year, *viz.*, 32.46 is the lowest on record. The previous lowest death rate being 36.6 in 1921.

The following tables show the number of Oxford Residents who died in Institutions both in and out of Oxford, and the number of non-residents who died in Oxford :—

RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN INSTITUTIONS IN OXFORD.

				1932	1933
Radcliffe Infirmary	...	...	...	134	136
Radcliffe Infirmary (Maternity Dept.)	...			11	8
City Hospital	...	...	...	3	7
Osler Pavilion	...	...	...	7	11
Acland Home	...	...	...	9	7
Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital	...			2	1
Cowley Road Hospital	...	...	...	39	57
London Road Hospital	...	...	...	46	53
St. John's Home	...	...	...	10	4
St. Basil's Home	...	...	...	9	4
Nazareth Home	...	...	...	6	7
Other Institutions	...	...	...	6	14
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	282	309
				<hr/>	<hr/>

RESIDENTS WHO DIED AWAY FROM OXFORD.

				1932	1933
Littlemore Mental Hospital	...	...	...	22	28
Other Institutions	...	...	...	13	9
Private Houses	...	...	...	14	22
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	49	59
				<hr/>	<hr/>

NON-RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN OXFORD.

				1932	1933
Radcliffe Infirmary	...	...	...	155	168
Radcliffe Infirmary (Maternity Dept.)	...	...	...	2	8
Cowley Road Hospital	...	...	...	2	-
London Road Hospital	...	...	...	1	3
Osler Pavilion	...	...	...	6	5
Warneford Asylum	...	...	...	9	9
Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital	...	...	...	5	6
Acland Home	...	...	...	14	9
Other Institutions	...	...	...	9	3
Private Houses	...	...	...	9	9
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	212	220
				<hr/>	<hr/>

66 Inquests were held in Oxford in 1933, of which 37 were on the deaths of residents and 29 on the deaths of non-residents. 11 Inquests were held on the deaths of Residents who died away from Oxford.

SECTION II.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. **Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.**

See page one of this Report.

2. **Nursing in the Home.**

No change.

3. **Infectious Disease.**

No change.

4. **Midwives.**

A full report will be found in Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

5. **National Health Insurance.**

No change.

6. **Poor Law Medical Out Relief.**

No change.

7. **Laboratory Facilities.**

No change.

8. **Legislation which came into force in the City during 1933.**

The Oxford Corporation Act 1933 received Royal Assent on the 28th June, 1933.

9. Legislation in Force.

(a) ADOPTIVE ACTS.

*Date of
Adoption.*

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act 1890	...	...	1904
Public Health Act (Amendment) Act 1890.	Part III.	...	1904
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ 1907.	Part II. Sect. 27	1923
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	Part II. Sect. 16, 19, 22, 23, 25, 32, 33	15/2/32
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	Part III. Sect. 47	1924
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	„ Sect. 49	1928
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	„ Sect. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51	15/2/32
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	Part IV. Sect. 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67	15/2/32
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	Part V.	... 1909
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	Part VI. Sect. 76 & 77	1924
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	Part VII. (Except Sect. 80, 82 and 83)	1908
„ „ „ „ „ „	„ „	Part X. Sect. 92 and 93	... 15/2/32
Public Health Act 1925.	Part II.	Sect. 20, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 35	1/11/31
„ „ „ „ „ „	Part III.	Sect. 37, 38, 39, 42, 43	... 1/11/31
„ „ „ „ „ „	Part IV.	Sect. 45, 47, 50	... 1/11/31
„ „ „ „ „ „	Part V.	Sect. 53, 54, 55	... 1/11/31
Baths and Washhouses Act 1846.			

(b) LOCAL ACTS.

Oxford Corporation Act 1890.

,, ,, ,, 1925.

,, ,, ,, 1933.

,, ,, (Water) Acts 1875, 1885, and 1928.

Oxford Extension Act, 1928.

(c) BYELAWS.

Date of Adoption.

Prevention of Nuisances	...	...	...	15. 12. 1865
Cleansing of Footways and Pavements	...	...	...	do.
Good Rule and Government of the City	...	...	...	7. 6. 1899
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	...	...	...	15. 4. 1905
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	15. 2. 1911
Nuisances in connection with the Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters	...	...	...	21. 9. 1923
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	22. 11. 1923
New Streets and Buildings	...	...	...	15. 1. 1924
Drainage of existing Buildings	...	...	...	22. 1. 1924
Good Rule and Government of the City	...	...	...	18. 2. 1927
Slaughterhouses (humane slaughter)	...	...	...	9. 5. 1927
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	8. 2. 1930
Good Rule and Government of the City	...	...	...	16. 1. 1931
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	1. 2. 1932
Houses-let-in-lodgings	...	...	...	7. 3. 1932

HOSPITALS.

The details of the working capacity of the Municipal and Voluntary Hospitals and Institutions will be found in the following table.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK AND CAPACITY OF THE CITY'S PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Name.	Address.	Type of Hospital or Institution.	Available Beds.			If used by persons living outside Oxford.	Proportion of Oxford Beds.	Management.	Comments.
			Male	Female	Children.				
Voluntary Hospitals.	1. RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL	General { Medical Surgical	80 29	57 31	16 20	Yes	approx. 1/2	Voluntary Committee of management	City pays for cases of certain notifiable diseases.
	2. OSLER PAVILION, RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY	Tuberculosis	20	20	—	Yes	13/20	Voluntary Committee of management	City maintains 26 beds for City patients. 6 Beds for private patients.
	3. MATERNITY HOME, RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY	Maternity	—	41	—	Yes	approx. 1/2	Voluntary Committee of management	City makes a grant towards cost of patients.
	4. RECOVERY WARD, RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY	General	11	17	3	Yes		Voluntary Committee of management	Radcliffe Infirmary patients.
	5. WINGFIELD-MORRIS ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL	Orthopaedic	20	20	84	Yes	1/10	Voluntary Committee of management	16 beds for private patients.
	6. OXFORD EYE HOSPITAL	Eye		37		Yes	1/4	Voluntary Committee of management	5 beds for private patients.
	7. WARNEFORD MENTAL HOSPITAL	Registered Mental Hospital	69	75	—	Yes		Voluntary Committee of management	Paying patients only.
Joint Local Committee Authorities	8. OXFORD CITY AND COUNTY MENTAL HOSPITAL	Public Mental Hospital	298	520	—	Yes	—	Joint Hospital Committee	
	9. BOROCOURT	Institution for Mental Defectives	46	131	30	Yes	1/4	Joint Hospital Committee	30 Beds for girls.
Oxford County Borough.	10. COWLEY ROAD INFIRMARY	Poor Law Infirmary	54	44	5	No	—	Public Assistance Committee	Open air Verandah of 20 beds could be used.
	11. LONDON ROAD INFIRMARY	Poor Law Infirmary	38	43	—	No	—	Public Assistance Committee	Further beds can be made by the utilization of day rooms, etc.
	12. CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL	Fever	16 or 20	20 or 16	—	No	—	Public Health Committee	Basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed.
	13. CITY SMALLPOX HOSPITAL	Smallpox	4 or 5	5 or 4	—	No	—	Public Health Committee	Basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed.

A. VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

(1) Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital.

This is a general Hospital with Medical, Surgical and special departments, receiving patients from the City and adjacent Counties.

(2) Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home.

The new Maternity department, built and equipped on the most modern lines, was opened by the Duchess of York in July, 1931. It contains 41 beds, 7 of which are private beds, representing an increase of 21 over the bed capacity of the old Museum Road Maternity Home.

(3) Radcliffe Infirmary Recovery Ward.

This Recovery Ward or Convalescent Home, situated on the Manor House Estate at Headington, was opened in 1931.

(4) Osler Pavilion (Radcliffe Infirmary).

The City continues to share with the County the accommodation of this hospital, city patients occupying 26 of the 40 beds. In addition a block with 6 private beds was opened during 1932.

(5) Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital.

The replacement of the temporary buildings by permanent structures was completed during the year 1933. There are 124 beds and 16 for paying patients.

B. COWLEY ROAD AND LONDON ROAD POOR LAW INFIRMARIES.

The following tables describing the work in 1933 give an indication of the extent to which these institutions are utilised in the treatment of the sick.

Classification of the accommodation for the sick, and the number of beds occupied at the Cowley Road and London Road Institutions on the 31st December 1933.

Wards.	Number of Wards		Men				Women and Children				Total—Both Institutions	
	Cowley Road	London Road	Cowley Road		London Road		Cowley Road		London Road		Pro-vided	Occu-pied
			Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied	Pro-vided	Occu-pied		
Chronic Sick ...	12	9	50	45	26	20	35	35	48	41	159	141
Children ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	1
Venereal ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	Huts	¹ and Huts	3	—	6	1	2	1	1	1	12	3
Isolation ...	2	1	2	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	10	—
Maternity ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	4
Mental ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Defectives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other (Verandah)	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	10	6
Totals ...	16	11	55	45	36	21	59	47	49	42	199	155

Statistics relating to the period from the *1st January to the 31st December, 1933*, in regard to in-patients.

	Cowley Road.	London Road.	Total.
Total number of admissions ...	291	141	432
Number of maternity cases admitted ...	21	—	21
Total number of deaths ...	59	56	115
Number of patients discharged ...	251	78	329
Number of beds occupied			
(a) Average ...	90	67	157
(b) Highest ...	100	79	179
(c) Lowest ...	76	57	133

Classification of in-patients discharged from or resident in the Institution during the period *1st January to 31st December, 1933.*

	Cowley Road.	London Road.	Total.
A. Acute infectious disease	—	1	1
B. Influenza	20	19	39
C. Tuberculosis (1) Pulmonary	4	2	6
(2) Non-Pulmonary	—	—	—
D. Malignant Disease (Cancer)	3	2	5
E. Rheumatism (1) Acute	2	—	2
(2) Sub-acute	2	2	4
(3) Chronic Arthritis	—	2	2
F. Venereal Disease	4	1	5
G. Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
H. Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
I. Other accidents and diseases connected with child bearing	—	—	—
J. Mental Diseases	18	6	24
*K. Senile decay	11	—	11
L. Violence	6	2	8
In respect of cases not included above.			
M. Diseases of the nervous system & sense organs	4	2	6
N. Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	15	12	27
O. Diseases of the Circulatory System	3	7	10
P. Diseases of the Digestive System	3	2	5
Q. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System ...	—	4	4
R. Diseases of the Skin	3	3	6
S. Other Diseases	61	11	72
T. Mothers and Infants from { Mothers	21	—	21
Maternity Ward { Infants	12	—	12
Totals	192	78	270

* Confined to cases and deaths in which no more specific diagnosis was practicable.

10. **Maternity and Nursing Homes.**

A full report will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

11. **Maternal Mortality.**

All maternal deaths are investigated by the medical staff of the Public Health Department. Short summaries will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

Cases of Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia are also investigated and arrangements exist whereby doctors can obtain specialists' advice, if necessary. The majority of the cases of Puerperal Fever are admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

12. **Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.**

There is no special provision, although they are admitted to the Cowley Road Poor Law Infirmary, and, if necessary, to the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home.

13. **Institutional Provision for the care of Mental Defectives.**

Negotiations for the purchase of Wyfold Court as an institution for the care of mental defectives were completed and sanctioned by the Central Authority during 1931. The accommodation is shared by Buckinghamshire, Oxford (City), Reading and Oxfordshire in the proportion of Buckinghamshire $\frac{3}{8}$, Oxford City $\frac{2}{8}$, Reading $\frac{2}{8}$ and Oxfordshire $\frac{1}{8}$.

A Joint Board was set up of representatives of the contributing authorities.

The initial accommodation is for 207 defectives (an increase of 15 in the number originally intended), of which 50 are available for Oxford City. This accommodation is for 10 high grade males, 33 high grade females and 7 girls. No accommodation is provided for epileptics, low grade patients or boys. The structural alterations were completed and the institution was opened in May 1933. The Institution is known as Borocourt, this name comprising the initials of the contributing Authorities.

14. **Ambulance Facilities.**

- (a) For infectious cases. A motor ambulance is provided and kept at the Isolation Hospital.
- (b) For other cases. A motor ambulance is available, kept at the Fire Station, and manned by members of the Brigade between the hours of 6 a.m. and 10 p.m. After 10 p.m. a general utility van containing two stretcher platforms is available at the Central Police Station.

The Oxford Corps of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade obtained a Motor Ambulance during 1932, which is available at all times.

A "Novox" Resuscitation apparatus for use in cases of gas poisoning, smoke asphyxiation etc. presented by Sir Robert Davis is kept at the Police Station for use in emergency.

During the year the apparatus was used for four patients and was successful in two of these cases.

15. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

Centres.	District.			
Headington ...	Bury Knowle, High St., Old Headington	Wednesday	2.0	—4
		Thursday ...	2.0	—4
Cowley ...	St. Francis Hall, Cowley ...	Wednesday	2.30	—4
Cowley & Iffley	Congregational Church, Cowley ...	Friday ...	2.30	—4
East Oxford ...	(1) Mission Hall, Magdalen Road ...	Friday ...	2.30	—4
East Oxford ...	(2) Labour Hall, Pembroke Street ...	Monday ...	2.30	—4
East Oxford ...	(3) Congregational Schoolroom, Cowley Road ...	Friday ...	2.30	—4
South Oxford ...	Church Room, Canning Crescent, Hinksey	Tuesday ...	2.30	—4
St. Aldate's ...	Rectory Room, Pembroke Street ...	Friday ...	2.30	—4
Jericho ...	Radcliffe Maternity Home, Walton Street	Tuesday ...	2.30	—4
Osney ...	Pavilion, Botley Rd. Recreation Ground	Wednesday	2.30	—4
Summertown	Congregational Hall, Banbury Road ...	Wednesday	2.30	—4

No charge is made for admission to the Infant Welfare Centres, but it is hoped that all who attend them, and who are able to help, will subscribe towards the cost of carrying on the Centres by placing contributions in the collecting box.

Infant Consultation Centres.

Clinics for sick babies are held as follows :—

Cowley Road Hospital	...	...	Mondays, 11.0 a.m.
Radcliffe Infirmary	...	...	Thursdays, 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Department.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics are held as follows :—

Cowley Road Hospital	...	...	Mondays ...	2.30 p.m.
Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department...	...	...	Wednesdays	10.30 a.m.
			Thursdays ...	5.30 p.m.
School Medical Room, 60 St. Aldate's	...	...	Thursdays ...	10.30 a.m.
Bury Knowle, High Street, Old Headington	...	...	Fridays ...	10.30 a.m.

IMMUNISATION.

Patients are immunised by appointment, which may be made on application at the Public Health Department.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT.

A Dental Clinic for expectant and nursing mothers and children of pre-school age is held every Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, at 60 St. Aldate's.

TUBERCULOSIS DEPARTMENT.

Clinics.

Radcliffe Infirmary, Tuesdays at 5.30 p.m. Fridays at 11 a.m.
Osler Pavilion, Mondays at 5.30 p.m. (for Headington patients).

VENEREAL DISEASES DEPARTMENT.

Clinics are held at the Radcliffe Infirmary as follows :—

Men.		Women.	
Wednesdays	... 6 p.m.	Mondays	... 6 p.m.
Saturdays	... 3 p.m.	Wednesdays	... 3 p.m.

SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Minor Ailment Clinics.

Cowley Road Hospital	...	...	...	Monday	...	9.30 a.m.
60 St. Aldate's	...	...	...	Tuesday	...	9.30 a.m.
60 St. Aldate's	...	...	...	Wednesday	...	9.30 a.m.
Headington Council School	...	...	...	Thursday	...	9.30 a.m.
60 St. Aldate's	...	...	...	Friday	...	9.30 a.m.
Summertown School, Church Street	...	...	...	Tuesday	...	9.30 a.m.

Clinic for delicate School children (School Medical Service) is held at the Radcliffe Infirmary on Mondays at 11 a.m.

Educational (Child Guidance) Clinic.

Bury Knowle ... Mondays at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. (by appointment only).

Dental Clinic.

At 60 St. Aldate's, open daily from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m., cases by appointment. Open on Saturdays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon for emergency cases.

Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Diseases of the Eyes and Ear, Nose and Throat are treated at the Eye Hospital, Walton Street, and at the Radcliffe Infirmary respectively. Children are recommended for treatment by the School Medical Officer.

16. Welfare of the Blind.

The administration of the Blind Persons Act 1920 was transferred to the City Council on April 1st, 1930, and in April 1931 these duties were taken over by the Public Health Committee.

A scheme made by the City Council on 31st October, 1932, was approved by the Ministry of Health in March, 1933.

The general aims of the scheme were :—

(1) To provide for the registration and classification of all blind persons on the certificate of an ophthalmic surgeon.

(2) To provide for the welfare of blind children under school age and institutional care if necessary.

(3) To provide for elementary and technical training of blind children and adults, and provide for maintenance in recognised schools.

(4) To provide workshop or home employment for blind workers and to augment their wages where necessary.

(5) To provide for Home Teaching and visiting of blind persons and to promote social welfare.

(6) Where necessary to arrange for the provision of accommodation in homes for adult blind persons incapable of work.

(7) If and where required to provide Hostels for the Blind.

(8) To provide institutional and domiciliary assistance to blind persons.

(9) To make provision for the supply of embossed literature and the promotion of the General Social Welfare of the Blind.

Clauses 2 and 3 are administered by the Education Committee.

Registration.

During the year, 19 new cases (9 males, 10 females) were added to the register.

The blindness in most of the cases occurred between the ages of 60 and 80 years.

There were 5 deaths (3 males, 2 females), 4 being over 70 years of age and 1 over 60 years.

3 cases removed from Oxford during the year.

Employment.

During the year, 1 female trainee returned from the Birmingham School to the Oxford workshop as a wire brush maker and chair caner.

Training.

The 2 males under training are being taught Bootmaking, and Carpentry ; the female trainee, Typewriting and Shorthand. It is hoped that the latter will be returning to the Oxford workshop in September next.

Unemployable Blind.

In May 1933 the City Council laid down a definite scale for the relief of Unemployable Blind Persons who live alone, in lodgings or with relatives not responsible for their maintenance, making a grant of a minimum of 22/6 per week.

The number of Unemployable Blind Persons receiving grants on December 31st, 1933, was 37, the relief varying from 3/- to 22/6 weekly.

Home Teaching.

During the year the Home Teacher paid 1,361 visits to the homes of Blind Persons, gave 49 lessons in Braille and Moon, and lent 99 books.

Workers' Products.

The standard of work has been fully maintained by the Workers during the year. They have been kept constantly employed without adding greatly to the present stock of articles on hand. The periodical sales of certain products have helped considerably.

Workshop.

The official opening of the new Workshop for the Blind Workers at Greyfriars was held on the 13th May, 1933.

All the male workers are now housed under one roof which enables better supervision to be maintained.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 66.

No action was necessary under this section during the year, as facilities are available for the prevention of blindness and treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes at the Oxford Eye Hospital.

The number of blind persons in the City and registered at the 31st December 1933, under the Blind Persons Act 1920, with the age, incidence of blindness, employment, occupation, physical and mental condition, is shown in the following tables.

REGISTRATION.

Age period	M	F	T
0—5	—	—	—
5—16	2	1	3
16—21	1	2	3
21—30	2	6	8
30—40	8	3	11
40—50	7	8	15
50—60	9	7	16
60—70	13	6	19
70—	16	33	49
Totals	58	66	124

AGE INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS.

Age period.	M.	F.	T.
0—1	8	9	17
1—5	2	1	3
5—10	2	2	4
10—20	5	2	7
20—30	8	10	18
30—40	5	5	10
40—50	6	2	8
50—60	8	6	14
60—70	9	16	25
70—	5	10	15
Unknown	—	3	3
Totals	58	66	124

EMPLOYMENT-AGE PERIOD 16 AND UPWARDS.

	Employed.	Trained but Un-employed.	Under Training.	No training but trainable	Unemployable.	Totals.
M	19	—	2	—	35	56
F	6	—	1	—	58	65
Totals	25	—	3	—	93	121

OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED.

Basket and Cane Workers	10	Pianoforte Teachers	...	1
Brush Makers	2	Massage	...	1
Domestic Servants...	—	Mat Makers	...	2
Home Teacher	1	Net Makers	...	—
Knitters (Hand)	2	Miscellaneous	...	2
(Machine)	2			
Pianoforte Tuners	2	Total	...	25

PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

	(a) Mentally Defective.	(b) Physically Defective.	(c) Deaf	Combina- tion of (a) (b) & (c)	Totals.
M	—	1	1	—	2
F	2	6	2	—	10
Totals	2	7	3	—	12

SCHOOL AGE PERIOD (5—16) according to mental or physical defects.

		Normal.	(a) Mental- ly de- fective.	(b) Physi- cally de- fective.	(c) Deaf.	Combina- tion of (a) (b) and (c).	Total in age period.	Total defec- tives in age period.	Percen- tage of defec- tives in total.
At School.	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Not at School.	M	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	100
	F	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	100
	Totals	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	100
	Grand Totals	1	—	2	—	—	3	2	66·6

The Blind population at 31st December 1933 was 1.49 per 1000 population or 1 in 673.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

REPORT BY THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises sections III, IV and V of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food, respectively. The following Report (pages 18 to 44) is by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. S. Swift.

(a) **Water Supply.**

During the year, 4 samples of well water were submitted for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination. Three sets of samples were found to be unsatisfactory. In 1 case the use of the water has been discontinued and a proper pipe supply provided, and in two cases the property has been scheduled for demolition under the Housing Act, 1930.

In 60 houses a supply of City water was laid on, taps and sinks being provided in each case. Previously the water supply had been external and for the joint use of a number of houses.

(b) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

During the year the drainage of premises at Wolvercote and Headington Quarry was continued, together with the conversion of pail closets to water closets and the provision of taps and sinks.

In 1933, the following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department.

Drains examined	...	...	26
Drains cleansed	...	...	40
Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	68
Soil pipes or vent shafts repaired	...	...	23
Interceptors provided	...	...	10
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	23
Fresh air inlets fixed	...	...	8
Vent shafts provided	...	...	2
New Gullies provided	...	...	17
Miscellaneous drainage items	...	...	63

(c) Closet Accommodation.

The conversion of pail closets to waterclosets was continued during the year in the extended area of the City. In addition, separate accommodation was provided in a number of houses, previously inadequate.

During the year the following work was carried out :—

New W.C. basins provided ...	61
W.C. cistern or fittings repaired ...	55
W.C. compartments repaired, ventilated or limewashed... ..	46
W.C. compartments rebuilt ...	14
Miscellaneous items ...	49

(d) Sanitary Inspection of the District.**(1) NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS.**

During the year 1933, the following inspections were made by the sanitary staff to the premises detailed :—

<i>Nature of Inspection.</i>	<i>No. of Visits.</i>
Housing Inspections under the Regulations of 1925 and 1932 ...	2,510
General Sanitary Work under the Public Health and Housing Acts	5,513
Piggeries	131
Stables	39
Offensive Trades	33
Theatres and Places of Entertainment	13
Smoke observations	10
Common Lodging Houses	140
Houses-let-in-lodgings	64
Canal Boats	30
Tents, vans and sheds	403
Public conveniences	90
Factories and Workshops	112
Infectious diseases	23
Laundries	8
Rats and Mice destruction	132
Verminous premises	47
Interviews	1,024
Miscellaneous housing or sanitary visits	1,193
	———— 11,515
Visits in connection with the Inspection and Supervision of Food (See Section V for details)	9,152
	————
Total visits	20,667
	————

(2) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED.

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken :—

No. of informal notices served	...	532
No. of informal notices complied with		318
No. of statutory notices served	...	40
No. of statutory notices complied with		32

(3) COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 252 complaints were received and attended to relating to the following matters :—

<i>Nature of Complaint.</i>				<i>No. received.</i>
Choked drains	...	...	...	17
Defective drains	...	...	...	19
Defective waterclosets	...	...	...	19
Offensive smell	...	...	...	47
General housing defects	...	...	...	38
Dampness	...	...	...	4
Smoke nuisance	...	...	...	2
Noise nuisance	...	...	...	6
Dirty premises	...	...	...	2
Verminous premises	...	...	...	6
Keeping of animals	...	...	...	10
Insect pests	...	...	...	10
Rat infestation	...	...	...	29
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	10
Dustbins not emptied	...	...	...	7
Overcrowding	...	...	...	7
Request to call	...	...	...	16
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	28
Total				277

Each complaint is investigated and any necessary action taken.

(4) RECORD OF NUISANCES ABATED AND WORK DONE.

During the year 1933, the total number of nuisances abated or work done, either as a result of informal or statutory action, is as follows :—

i. As a result of informal notice	...	2,617
ii. As a result of statutory action	...	197
Total		2,814

(e) **Smoke Abatement.**

Public Health Act, 1875.
Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

The problem of atmospheric pollution in Oxford, is mainly a domestic one, but there are 28 factories or works with chimneys and during the year, 9 30-minute observations were taken.

In no case was dense black smoke emitted for a period of two minutes or more in the aggregate, and the average result of the 9 observations is as follows :—

Dense Black Smoke		Dense Smoke other than black.		Moderate smoke.		No. smoke.	
m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.	m.	s.
0	: 10	0	: 0	13	: 55	15	: 55

The Byelaw of the City Council adopted under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, prescribes that where dense black smoke is emitted for a period of two minutes in the aggregate in any continuous period of thirty minutes, a nuisance is committed.

(f) **Factories and Workshops.**

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

The following tables show the inspections of factories, workshops and workplaces, together with the defects found and remedied.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises.					Number of		
					Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	...				41	1	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	...				69	14	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)					2	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	112	15	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	11	11	—	—
Want of ventilation	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	2	2	—	—
Other nuisances	9	9	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation {	insufficient	—	—	—
	unsuitable or	—	—	—
	defective	5	5	—
	not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground				
bakehouse (s. 101)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	1	—	1	—
(Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule of the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921)				
Totals	29	28	1	—

Out-work in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.

Nature of Work.				Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions
Nil	—	—	—
				—	—	—
Totals	—	—	—

During the year 4 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Public Health Acts.

(g) Houses-let-in-lodgings.

Byelaws under section 6, Housing Act, 1925.

At the end of 1933, there were 18 registered houses-let-in-lodgings, but there is every reason to believe that the actual number of such premises is greatly in excess of the above figure. Unfortunately, owing to pressure of other work it was not found possible to deal adequately with this type of lodging house during the year. There is little doubt that in many ways this class of house is more unsatisfactory and difficult to deal with than is the case with common lodging houses. It is hoped it will be possible to deal with them at an early date so as to secure compliance with the new byelaws.

(h) Common Lodging Houses.

Byelaws under section 80, Public Health Act, 1875.

There are 6 registered common lodging houses in the City, 4 in High Street, St. Thomas', and the Church Army and Salvation Army Hostels. The accommodation available is as follows :—

	No. of beds.
No. 57 High Street ...	17
Nos. 62 and 63 High Street	29
Nos. 65 and 66 High Street	19
Nos. 67 and 68 High Street	29
Church Army Hostel ...	108
Salvation Army Hostel	70
<hr/>	
Total number of beds	272
<hr/>	

The whole of the above accommodation is for males and there are no beds available in the City for females.

The four lodging houses in St. Thomas' are old and not altogether suitable for the purpose, although they have been improved of late years in certain particulars. As a result of regular inspection the common lodging houses are kept in a fairly clean condition. During the year, 140 visits were paid to these premises.

(i) Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Public Health Act, 1875.

Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885.

Byelaws under section 9, ditto.

Public Health Act, 1925.

There are approximately 75 tents, vans, sheds and similar structures in the City and they continue to require constant supervision in order to secure compliance with the Council's byelaws.

During the year, 403 visits were made to these erections and as a result numerous contraventions of the byelaws were discovered and remedied.

On Saturday and Sunday, September 2nd and 3rd, 64 living vans, accompanied by 251 men, 65 women and 38 children, were inspected and permits granted for entry into the Fair ground in connection with the St. Giles' Fair. The majority of the vans were satisfactory and the health of the inmates was good in every case.

(j) Offensive Trades.

Public Health Acts, 1875 and 1925.

Byelaws under section 113 Public Health Act, 1875.

There are only 2 offensive trades carried on in the City, both being tripe boilers. These have been carefully supervised during the year, 33 visits being paid. In general, the work is carried on without nuisance but the premises are not thoroughly satisfactory for the purpose and during the year, minor structural alterations and improvements were necessary.

In addition there are 21 fried fish shops, which although not scheduled as offensive trades, have been subjected to periodical inspection. The chief cause of complaint in these shops is the use of inferior quality oil, which gives rise to offensive smells.

(k) Canal Boats.

Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

Canal Boats Regulations.

During the year, 22 boats were inspected. The number of persons occupying the cabins of these boats was 61, consisting of 15 adult males, 18 adult females and 28 children. Of the 28 children found on board, 21 were of school age.

Six boats were found contravening the Acts or Regulations, as under, *viz* :—

<i>Nature of Contravention.</i>	<i>No.</i>
Boats requiring painting and repairing	4
Absence of Registration Certificate ...	1
Boat not registered	1
	—
	6
	—

With regard to these contraventions, six preliminary notices were served on the persons responsible. In five cases the notices have been complied with, whilst the other one was receiving attention at the close of the year. Two notices outstanding at the end of 1932 were complied with during 1933. It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year.

No case of infectious disease was discovered on board any of the boats, and the standard of cleanliness of the cabins was good.

No new boats were registered during the year, and the total number of boats on the Register is still twenty.

(l) Rats and Mice.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Owing to the large amount of water in and adjoining Oxford, there are a large number of rats and there are many difficulties met with in dealing with rat-infested premises and lands.

During the year, rat poison and baits were distributed free of charge from the Public Health Department, and during National Rat Week, which was held in November, special efforts were made to deal with the problem. In particular, attention was devoted to the refuse tips of the Corporation and as a result of co-operation with the staff of the City Engineer's Department, a large number of rats was killed.

(m) **Rag Flock.***Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.*

No action was taken under these Acts during the year and no samples were obtained.

(n) **Public Conveniences.**

The following public conveniences are under the control of the Department :—

Convenience.				Accommodation.			
				Wash Basins.	W.C.'s.	Urinal Stalls.	
St. Giles' ...	...	Males		6	4	19	Full time attendant.
" " ...	...	Females		1	3	—	" "
The Plain ...	...	Males		1	3	6	Part time attendant.
" " ...	...	Females		1	3	—	Full time attendant.
Park Town	...	Males		2	1	3	Visiting Cleaner.
" " ...	...	Females		1	2	—	" "
Market Street	...	Males		4	3	6	Full time attendant.
" " ...	...	Females		2	2	—	" " "
Rewley Road	...	Males		1	3	6	Part time attendant.
Elm Tree, Cowley Rd.		Males		—	2*	4	Visiting cleaner.
St. John's Road	...	Males		—	1*	3	" "
Paradise Street	...	Males		—	—	3	" "
Rose Place	...	Males		—	—	3	" "
Folly Bridge	...	Males		—	1*	3	" "
Woodstock Road	...	Males		—	1*	3	" "
Gloucester Green	...	Males		—	2	4	" "
" " ...	...	Females		—	1	—	" "
Bury Knowle	...	Males		—	2	5	" "
" " ...	...	Females		—	2	—	" "

* Free accommodation.

In addition two W.C.s for males and one for females are provided free at the Market Street Convenience for the use of stall holders in the Market.

The receipts from the public conveniences for the year ending 31st March, 1934, were as follows :—

Convenience.			W.C.'s.	Lavatories.	Towels.	Total.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Giles	...	Males	91 8 6	47 8 10	- - -	138 17 4
"	"	Females	237 6 1	13 14 4	7 0 10	258 1 3
The Plain	...	Males	47 11 1	1 6 8	- - -	48 17 9
"	"	Females	66 19 6	2 2 2	1 6 7	70 8 3
Park Town	...	Males	8 10 5	- - -	- - -	8 10 5
"	"	Females	11 19 5	- - -	- - -	11 19 5
Market Street	...	Males	108 8 1	10 2 0	- - -	118 10 1
"	"	Females	161 6 3	3 7 4	3 15 10	168 9 5
Rewley Road	...	Males	40 11 5	1 17 8	- - -	42 9 1
Gloucester Green	...	Males	15 17 8	- - -	- - -	15 17 8
"	"	Females	28 10 7	- - -	- - -	28 10 7
Town Hall	...	Females	- - -	- - -	3 2	3 2
Bury Knowle	...	Males	9 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 0 0
"	"	Females	10 17 11	- - -	- - -	10 17 11
Total year ending 31/3/34			£838 6 11	£79 19 0	£12 6 5	£930 12 4
Do. 31/3/33			£850 4 6	£77 14 10	£11 17 7	£939 16 11

SECTION IV.

HOUSING.

Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(A.) STATISTICS.

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

	Total.
(i.) By the Local Authority	24
(ii.) By other Local Authorities	-
(iii.) By other bodies and persons	356

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)... ..	721
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,807
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ...	581
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	2,510
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	126
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	576

2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	302
--	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—

A. *Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 & 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	33
--	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners 	24
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	1
(c) Outstanding at 31st Dec., 1933	33

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners 	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	-

C. Proceedings under Sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	12
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	-
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	-

F. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	-
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	-
(4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	-

(B) HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

(1) Individually unfit Houses.

Increasing use is being made of the Housing Act for securing the repair of working-class houses, and during the year 1933 a considerable amount of work was carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Staff, details of which appear in the following table.

DETAILS OF HOUSING REPAIRS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1933.

Nature of repairs	Number completed after	
	Preliminary Notice	Statutory Notice
Roof repaired	87	6
Chimney stack repaired	65	6
Gutters repaired or renewed	34	6
Rainwater pipe repaired or renewed ...	40	6
External walls repaired or repointed	98	12
Yard or passage surface paved or repaired ...	92	5
Wall plaster repaired or renewed	195	20
Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed	90	8
Dampness abated :—		
i. repairs to roof	15	—
ii. repairs to gutters or rain water pipes	7	—
iii. repairs to external walls	25	—
iv. waterproofing of internal walls ...	122	9
v. D.P.C. provided	26	2
Floor repaired or renewed	245	20
Sub-floor ventilation provided	4	—
Stairs repaired or renewed	29	1
Lighting improved	9	—
Window repaired or renewed	164	11
Sashcord provided	200	14
Through ventilation provided	1	—
Firegrate or range repaired	70	5
Washhouse repaired	10	5
Washing copper repaired or renewed ...	40	7
Washing accommodation provided	2	—
New sink provided	60	6
New sink W.P. provided	82	4
Ventilated food store provided	3	—
Separate water supply provided	5	—
Refuse receptacle provided	8	—
Room cleansed or redecorated	81	7
Verminous premises disinfested	6	—
Miscellaneous housing items	243	26
	—	—
Totals	2,158	186

The work involved in the supervision of housing repairs is considerable and owing to the demands made on the staff in connection with clearance areas, it was impossible to devote the requisite amount of time to repair work. With a view to this important branch of housing receiving proper attention, two additional sanitary inspectors were appointed during the year 1933.

It must be remembered that work of this kind serves a two-fold purpose. First, it prevents houses becoming so dilapidated as to necessitate demolition and consequent loss to owners, and secondly, it preserves housing accommodation and thereby reduces the financial burden placed upon national and local funds. The necessity for an adequate staff of sanitary inspectors cannot be over-estimated, especially in view of the fact that routine housing inspections have never been carried out in the City until the year 1931. The cost of salaries involved is small when compared with the comparatively high capital charges for the erection of new houses. The salary of one sanitary inspector is rather less than the cost of one new house.

By far the most difficult matter in connection with repair of houses is to decide whether the necessary work can be carried out at a "reasonable expense" within the meaning of the Housing Act. Unfortunately the Act is silent as to what is meant by the term "reasonable expense" and each case has to be considered on its merits. Even where the cost of repairs is high, every opportunity is given owners of property to carry out the repairs and reconditioning, *provided* the houses are well planned and not obstructed by other buildings, and that there is a sufficiency of air and light about the houses. Where it is impossible to bring the houses up to standard, action is taken under Section 19 of the Act of 1930 and Demolition Orders issued.

During the year under review it was only necessary to serve 33 statutory notices under section 17, Housing Act, 1930, and in no case did the owner appeal to the County Court against the terms of a notice.

(2) **Clearance Areas.**

During the year 1933, the following areas were declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas under Part I of the Housing Act, 1930.

<i>Area.</i>			<i>No. of Premises.</i>	<i>No. of Persons.</i>
St. Thomas' No. 1	...	...	13	56
St. Thomas' No. 2	...	...	30	92
St. Ebbe's No. 1...	...	...	6	26
St. Ebbe's No. 2...	...	...	10	45
St. Clement's No. 1	...	...	10	42
St. Clement's No 2	...	...	10	46
			—	—
	Totals	...	79	307
5 Areas dealt with in 1931 and 1932			80	307
			—	—
Totals for areas dealt with under the Housing Act, 1930, up to 31/12/33			159	614
			—	—

The work involved in connection with the representation and declaration of clearance areas is much greater than is often realised, and the sanitary inspectors have devoted considerable time to this work during the year, in addition to a general survey of the housing conditions in the City rendered necessary in order to supply to the Ministry of Health the programme of slum clearance to be carried out during the five years ending in 1938.

As a result of the above survey, the City Council confirmed a provisional slum clearance programme involving 539 houses in 52 clearance areas. At the end of the year 1933, 10 clearance areas, containing 123 houses, had been dealt with. Objections were made by several of the owners concerned, but after Public Local Inquiries had been held, the Orders were confirmed by the Ministry of Health without alteration.

The method of dealing with clearance areas has now been arranged systematically and in future they will be dealt with twice yearly. In April and November a batch of areas will be taken together, thereby saving considerable time, both in regard to the work prior to the declaration of the areas, and subsequently in connection with local inquiries.

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(A.) MILK SUPPLY.

*Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.**Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.**Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.**Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.*

(1.) Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

The following is a summary of the particulars as recorded in the registers at the 31st December, 1933.

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	...	...	19
No. of premises used as cowsheds	...	...	37
No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk	...	...	11
No. of persons registered as dairymen, with dairies...	...	...	67
No. of shops selling sealed bottled milk only	...	...	6
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk, including dairymen	...	...	121

During 1933, the following visits were paid to dairy premises :—

Cowsheds	...	...	72
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	209
Total	...	...	281

(2.) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

(a) Tubercle bacilli.

During the year, 77 samples of milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli and 4, or 5.2 per cent., gave a positive result.

Details of the four positive results were forwarded to the County Council, and in three instances one cow on each farm was found to be

giving tuberculous milk and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925. The remaining case was being investigated at the end of the year, two cows having been found giving tuberculous milk and were slaughtered under the above Order, and the rest of the herd were still under observation.

(b) Cleanliness.

During 1933, routine sampling of non-graded milk was continued and 134 samples were examined for total bacterial count and coliform organisms.

The results of the examinations may be summarised as follows :—

i. *Total Bacterial Count* :—

The standard adopted is that for Grade “A”, *viz.* 200,000 organisms per cubic centimetre and samples containing more than that number are considered unsatisfactory.

85 or 63.4 per cent. were up to the standard and 49 or 36.6 per cent. below it. Twenty of the satisfactory samples contained less than 30,000 bacteria per cubic centimetre and were up to the standard for “ Certified ” milk.

ii. *Coliform Organisms* :—

The standard adopted is that for Grade “A”, *viz.* :—absence of coliform organisms in one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre.

The condition of the samples as regards coliform organisms was as follows :—

Coliform organisms.				No.
Not found in 1 cc. or less	...	...	...	15
Present in 1 cc. but not in less	...	...	...	9
Present in 0.1 cc. but not in less	...	...	...	35
				— 59
Present in 0.01 cc. but not in less	...	...	...	32
Present in 0.001 cc. but not in less	...	...	...	43
				— 75
Total				134

It will be seen that 59, or 44.0 per cent. were up to the standard and 75, or 56.0 per cent. below it. Twenty-four of the satisfactory samples showed an absence of coliform organisms in one-tenth of a cubic centimetre and were up to the standard for "Certified" milk.

iii. *Summary and Remarks.*

In all, 134 separate portions of non-graded milk were examined. Fifty, or 37.3 per cent., were up to Grade "A" standard and 84, or 62.7 per cent., below such standard. Nine of the samples were up to the standard for "Certified" milk. In 1932, 18.4 per cent. of the samples examined were up to Grade "A" standard and 81.6 per cent. below that standard.

Of the 84 unsatisfactory samples, 12 were below standard as regards total bacterial count only ; 34 as regards coliform organisms only ; and 38 in both respects.

This is extremely valuable work. Besides indicating the unsatisfactory sources of milk, it is a valuable piece of educational work from the point of view of the farmer and dairyman. In every case, the results of the examinations are sent to the persons concerned, together with comments as to possible causes of unsatisfactory results. In this way the co-operation of the trade is secured and generally speaking the work is much appreciated by the dairymen in the City.

(3) **Graded Milk.**

The following licences were in force during the year 1933 :—

Licence to produce Grade "A" Tuberculin-tested milk	2
(Granted by the Ministry of Health).	
Licence to bottle and retail Grade "A" Tuberculin-tested milk	7
Supplementary licence to retail Certified milk	1

The licences are granted subject to the milk complying with the bacteriological and other conditions laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, and samples of graded milk were obtained from time to time to ensure that the requirements of the Order are being carried out.

During the year 1933, 34 samples were obtained, 2 of Certified and 32 of Grade "A" Tuberculin-tested milk.

Both samples of "Certified milk" were below standard. In one case the total bacterial count exceeded 30,000 and in the other, coliform organisms were present in one-tenth of a cubic centimetre.

Twenty-five or 73.5 per cent., of samples of “ Grade ‘A’ (Tuberculin Tested) ” milk were satisfactory. In 5 cases coliform organisms were present in one-hundredth of a cubic centimetre, and in 2 cases the samples were below standard in both respects. In each case the matter was taken up with the retailer concerned, and further samples proved satisfactory.

(B.) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Public Health Acts, 1875 and 1890.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The work of meat and food inspection, which was transferred to the sanitary staff in 1931, was continued during 1933, routine inspection being carried out and uniformity of judgement practised in accordance with Memorandum 62/Foods of the Ministry of Health.

(1) Meat Inspection.

The following figures show the extent of the work of Meat Inspection for the years 1930—1933.

Year.	Total number of animals inspected.	Total number of visits in connection with meat inspection.
1930	7,000	1,000
1931	10,727	2,420
1932	25,449	4,227
1933	28,109	6,139

The figures for the year 1930 are approximate, as accurate statistics are not available for a portion of the twelve months.

The figures show clearly that in a City such as Oxford, the work of meat inspection can be done more thoroughly by the district sanitary inspectors than is possible with one whole-time veterinary inspector. The essence of good inspection is that it should be regular and carried out as a matter of routine. Under present arrangements it is possible to inspect practically the whole of the meat supply of the City prior to its being offered for sale to the public.

The following summary shows the work done under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations during the year 1933 :—

No. of visits to slaughterhouses	6,139
----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

No. of carcasses examined :—

Bulls	...	...	1	
Bullocks	...	...	866	
Cows	...	...	106	
Heifers	...	...	1,190	
Calves	...	...	917	
			—	3,080
Sheep	...	...	...	14,724
Swine	...	...	...	10,305
				—
Total	...	...	...	28,109
				—

As a result of these inspections, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis met with is shown in Table I and other diseased conditions in Table 2. Table 3 shows the amount of meat dealt with on account of decomposition.

TABLE 1. Tuberculosis in Food Animals.

Portion dealt with.	Bovines.		Pigs.		TOTALS. Bovines and Pigs.	
	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.	No.	Weight lbs.
Entire carcass and all organs	11	6,247	19	2,975	30	9,222
Forequarters	2	287	2	73	4	360
Hindquarters	1	130	-	-	1	130
Portions of meat	-	4	-	149	-	153
Heads	80	2,431	493	5,839	573	8,270
Lungs	94	896	73	246	167	1,142
Livers	43	639	61	243	104	882
Stomachs	2	30	1	6	3	36
Mesenteries	46	542	402	646	448	1,188
Intestines	-	-	1	41	1	41
Plucks	-	-	14	93	14	93
Totals	279	11,206	1,066	10,311	1,345	21,517

TABLE 2. Diseases other than Tuberculosis in Food Animals.

Kind of Animal	Disease.	Whole carcass and all organs		Hind-quarters		Meat	Head	Lungs		Liver		Tongue		Kidneys		Abdominal Viscera	Plucks		Offals		Total carcasses and organs.	
		No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.		No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.
BOVINES	Abscesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	58	25	430	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	+88
	Actinomycosis	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	216½
	Bone Taint	—	—	1	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	150
	Bruising	1	800	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	800
	Cavernous Angioma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	33
	Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	48½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	48½
	Congestion	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
	Distomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	42	266	2,172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	272	2,214
	Echinococcus Veterinorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	11	1	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	28
	Immaturity (Calf)	1	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40
	Joint Ill (Calf)	1	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	+2
	Necrosis (Calf)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	Oedema (Calf)	2	90	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	90
	Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
	Strongylus Micrurus (Calf)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	+
SHEEP	Abscesses	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	24
	Bruising	3	150	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	158
	Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18½
	Congestion	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	9
	Cysticercus Tenuicollis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8
	Distomatosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257	713½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257	713½
	Echinococcus Veterinorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	22
	Melanosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	+
	Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	Strongylus Rufescens	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PIGS	Bruising	—	—	1	52	—	—	—	—	44	159½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	52
	Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	13	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	44	159½
	Cysticercus Tenuicollis	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	20	+	—	—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	6	43
	Congestion	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	20
	Echinococcus Veterinorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	28	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	41
	Fatty Degeneration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
	Hydronephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	½	—	—	—	—	—	1	½
	Inflammation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+	—	—	—	1	+
	Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
	Oedema	—	—	—	—	1	½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11½	+
	Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	40
	Pleurisy	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
	Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	25½	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25½	62
	Totals	8	1,122	2	202	2	9	61½	245	646	3,719	6	40½	2	1½	2	1	+	2	40	739	5,585

Table 2 shows the amount of disease met with, other than tuberculosis.

TABLE 3. Decomposition of Meat.

Quantity dealt with.						Weight. lbs.
<i>English.</i>						
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	16
Mutton		...	...	...	...	4
<i>Imported.</i>						
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	79
Lambs' Livers			...	...	...	143
Ox Livers		...	...	...	...	24
Total	...	...	...	...	...	266

From the Tables it will be seen that the quantity of meat dealt with during the year on account of disease or decomposition, was as follows :—

			lbs.	lbs.
1. Tuberculosis	...	...	21,517	
2. Other diseases	...	...	5,585	
3. Decomposition	...	...	266	
			————	27,368
This consisted of :—				
English Meat	...	...	27,122	
Imported Meat	...	...	246	
			————	27,368

No difficulties arose during the year in connection with the inspection of meat, other than those associated with the slaughter of animals outside the City and the subsequent removal of the carcasses to premises in Oxford. As a result of co-operation with meat traders notification is now made to the Inspectors upon the arrival of such carcasses and during the year a large number were inspected as they came into the City.

It was not necessary to seize formally any meat during the year and no legal proceedings were taken.

(2) Other Foods.

The following is a summary of the various food shops and premises within the City, together with the visits paid to each during 1933.

Premises.	Number	Visits paid.
Butchers	80	214
Fishmongers and poulterers ...	25	141
Fruiterers and greengrocers ...	81	71
Grocers	79	16
Market stalls, carts, etc. ...	60	819
Bakehouses	39	102
Dairies and Milkshops	73	209
Cowsheds	37	72
Ice-cream premises	33	37
Restaurants	34	15
Cold store	1	2
Other food-preparing premises ...	20	58
Miscellaneous Visits	—	505
Visits re Sampling	—	544
Totals	562	2,805

As a result of these inspections the following food stuffs were found to be unsound and were destroyed.

	lbs.
Brawn	6
Prawns	214
Fish	514
Imported Potatoes	100
Bacon	2,699½
Rabbits	115
Lard	448
Total weight	4,096½

In July a quantity of unsound bacon was seized in the covered market and subsequently condemned by a Justice of the Peace as unfit for the food of man. The owner of the bacon was prosecuted, and upon conviction was fined £10 and costs.

(3) Markets.

There are two markets in Oxford, a large covered permanent market and a weekly open market at the Oxpens held every Wednesday.

The number of food stalls is as follows :—

		<i>Covered</i> <i>Market.</i>	<i>Oxpens</i> <i>Market.</i>
Butchers ...	...	20	6
Bacon dealers	...	-	1
Fishmongers	...	3	4
Fruiterers	...	18	8
Poulterers	...	3	-
		—	—
		44	19
		—	—

The covered market is fairly satisfactory, all the food stalls being under cover.

The arrangements for the food stalls at the Oxpens, and especially those selling meat, are far from satisfactory. They are in an exposed position and liable to contamination as a result of the blowing of dust, etc., from the cattle pens.

(4) Shops, Stalls and Vehicles.

Increasing attention is now being paid to all food shops throughout the City and numerous improvements have been effected during the year.

The majority of meat traders now keep the windows of their shops closed as a precaution against the blowing of dust and dirt on to their meat and in only a few cases has it been necessary to draw their attention to the provision of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations in this connection. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that it is impossible to prevent the contamination of meat unless it is kept behind glass. That such a practice has no adverse effect upon the meat is evidenced by the large number of shopkeepers who regularly adopt this practice without any trouble.

(5) Slaughterhouses.

There are 23 slaughterhouses in the City, 6 being subject to an annual licence and the remaining 17 being registered.

The slaughterhouses are in fair condition generally. They are kept in a satisfactory state as regards general cleanliness and the removal of waste matter and offals, but structurally a number of them are bad,

whilst in most cases the proximity of other buildings renders the sites unsuitable for their present purpose. During the year, a number of minor improvements and repairs have been carried out.

A byelaw is in force in the City requiring the stunning of all animals, except sheep, by means of a mechanically operated instrument and the captive-bolt pistols in use have been operated throughout the year without difficulty.

(C.) ADULTERATION, ETC.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925—27.

(1) Food Sampling and Analysis.

Table 4 shows the number and nature of the samples of food and drugs obtained during the year under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and submitted to the Public Analyst. The Table also shows the result of the analyses.

In addition to the samples examined by the Public Analyst, 129 informal samples of milk were examined in the Public Health Department by the Gerber Process, and 20, or 15.5 per cent., were found to be below standard.

The value of the Gerber test for the examination of milk is considerable and its use is gradually being extended. Informal samples may be obtained at short notice and a general idea of the condition of the milk obtained. In this way samples of milk well above the standard need not be sent to the Public Analyst, who is thus able to concentrate upon other foodstuffs.

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, lay down that unless milk contains a minimum of 3 per cent. fat and 8.5 per cent. solids-not-fat, it shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been adulterated. The average percentage composition of the samples of milk examined in 1933, is as follows:—

	<i>Milk fat. per cent.</i>	<i>Solids- not-fat. per cent.</i>	<i>Total solids. per cent.</i>
24 samples analysed by the Public Analyst	3.19	8.70	11.89
129 samples examined by the Gerber process	3.44	8.83	12.27
153 total samples ...	3.40	8.81	12.21

TABLE 4.

Article.	No. of Samples			No. Genuine			No. Adulterated		
	For- mal	In- formal	Total	For- mal	In- formal	Total	For- mal	In- formal	Total
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Baking powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Boracic Ointment	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Boracic Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Butter	—	14	14	—	14	14	—	—	—
Camphorated Oil	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Candied Peel	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Castor Oil	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cheese	—	8	8	—	8	8	—	—	—
Chocolates	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cleaning Powder	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cocoa	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Coffee...	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Cream	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Desiccated Cocoanut	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dried Fruit	—	16	16	—	16	16	—	—	—
Dried Peas	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dripping	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Epsom Salts	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Figs	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fish Paste	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Glacé Cherries	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Glycerine	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ground Cinnamon	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Ground Ginger	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ground Nutmeg	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Honey	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Jam	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Lard	—	11	11	—	11	11	—	—	—
Lemon Checse	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lentils	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Margarine	—	12	12	—	12	12	—	—	—
Meat Paste	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Meat Preservative	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk	24	—	24	20	—	20	4	—	4
Mincemeat	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Olive Oil	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pastry Maker	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pearl Barley	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pepper	—	10	10	—	10	10	—	—	—
Pickled Onions	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Polonies	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sago	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Sausages	—	31	31	—	30	30	—	1	1
Seidlitz Powder	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Self-raising Flour	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Shredded Suet with Flour	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Skimmed Condensed Milk(Sweetened)	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sugar	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tapioca	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tea	—	4	4	—	4	4	—	—	—
Vegetable Fat	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Zinc Ointment	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Totals	24	202	226	20	201	221	4	1	5

(2) **Artificial Cream Act, 1929.**

There were no applications during the year for the registration of premises under section 2 of the Act and no offences were discovered.

(3) **Condensed and Dried Milk.**

No action was taken with regard to the Condensed Milk and Dried Milk Regulations, during the year.

(4) **Preservatives in Food.**

The Public Analyst examined the various foodstuffs for the presence of preservatives. One informal sample of sausages was found to contain 172 parts per million of sulphur dioxide without the necessary declaration being given. The vendor was cautioned.

(5) **Cases of Adulteration and action taken.**

The following table shows the nature of adulteration found and the action taken.

No. of sample.		Article.	Nature of Adulteration.	Action Taken.
Informal	Formal			
	90	Milk ...	Deficient in fat to the extent of 9.66 %	Warned by letter.
	95	„ ...	Deficient in fat to the extent of 8.66%	„ „
	97	„ ...	Deficient in fat to the extent of 12.33%	„ „
	99	„ ...	Deficient in fat to the extent of 8.33 %	Appeal to cow sample.
102		Sausages	No declaration of preservatives	Warned by letter.

(D.) **MISCELLANEOUS.**

(1) **Merchandise Marks Acts and Orders.**

During the year 1933, 208 visits were made in connection with the administration of the above Acts and Orders, and in 49 cases written warnings were issued in connection with contraventions against the Marking Orders.

(2) **Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.**

No action was necessary under this Act during the year.

(3) **Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926.**

No applications for the analysis of fertilisers or feeding stuffs were made during the year and no samples taken.

SECTION VI.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

SCARLET FEVER.

143 cases of scarlet fever were notified in 1933, an increase of 38 on the figure of 105 for 1932. The average number of cases notified during the last fourteen years was 124 ; but this does not take into account the City Boundary Extension in 1929.

Distribution.

An examination of the Ward Classification reveals that 48 of these cases occurred in the Summertown and Wolvercote Ward, 27 in the East Ward, and 27 in the Cowley and Iffley Ward.

Type.

The disease was very mild in character, and this factor contributed to the difficulty in controlling the outbreaks. It was endemic in Summertown more or less throughout the year. Ambulant cases were found in school, and in many cases the rash was transient and a slight sore throat was the only other symptom.

Hospital Admissions.

Of the 143 cases, 120 (or 83.9 per cent.) were admitted to the City Isolation Hospital.

A high proportion of the cases are still removed to Hospital but cases are left at home wherever it is possible.

The mild symptoms make it extremely difficult for the working class mother to keep her child in bed, and the great majority of the parents see this point of view and are only too anxious to send their children to Hospital where proper nursing facilities are available. Unfortunately a mild attack does not mean freedom from complications, and as a routine measure children are kept in bed for at least a fortnight.

Five cases were admitted to hospital from residential schools. Eleven were connected in some way with the Colleges or University Lodging Houses.

In eighteen cases the parents worked in the food or clothing trades.

In the great majority of cases there were other children at home.

Deaths.

There were no deaths from scarlet fever during the year.

DIPHTHERIA.

Seventeen cases of Diphtheria were notified during 1933, of which one was laryngeal and 16 were faucial or faucial and nasal. There was a decrease of 13 in the number of cases notified compared with the previous year.

Distribution.

Six cases occurred in the Headington Ward but the remaining cases were distributed fairly evenly throughout the City.

Hospital Admissions.

Of the 17 cases, 16 (or 94.1 per cent.) were admitted to the Isolation Hospital.

Type.

The disease was generally of a mild type. Four of the 17 cases occurred in one household and three other members of this household were 'carriers.' Three cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.

Deaths.

There were two deaths during the year.

One case (aged 3) was notified in 1932, she contracted the disease away from Oxford and was desperately ill on admission to Hospital.

The other case (aged 2) died from a tuberculous condition of the lung which had flared up following an attack of laryngeal diphtheria.

Immunisation.

No children were immunised against diphtheria during the year, although facilities are available for this to be done. The few cases that occurred in the City were probably responsible for this reluctance on the part of the parents to try and protect their children against diphtheria. On previous occasions during epidemic periods a large proportion of parents have given their consent, and mass immunisation has been undertaken in the schools.

118 children in one school were schick tested after immunisation in 1932, and 83 per cent. were found to be immune to diphtheria.

TYPHOID AND PARATYPHOID FEVER.

No cases were notified during the year.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

No cases were notified during the year, but one death occurred in the Littlemore Mental Hospital from Chronic Encephalitis Lethargica.

PNEUMONIA.

Ninety cases of Pneumonia were notified, most of the cases occurring in the first quarter of the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

There was an increase in the number of Erysipelas cases and streptococcal sore throats appeared to be rather more prevalent than usual throughout the year.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Eight cases were notified during the year, all of which occurred in the first six months. The cases were scattered throughout the City and the possibility of an epidemic gave rise to a certain amount of anxiety. Fortunately the epidemic did not materialise.

Cultures where possible were sent to the Ministry of Health Laboratory for ascertainment of the strain of meningococcus with the following results :—

Date of Notification.	Age.	Sex.	Ward.	Recovered or died.	Strain of Meningococcus		
					I.	II.	III.
26/1/33	5/12	F	Cowley & Iffley	Died	Unknown		
31/1/33	6	M	South	Recovered		+	
2/2/33	1 10/12	F	West	Died		+	
3/2/33	55	M	West	Died	Unknown		
11/2/33	11	F	South	Recovered	Unknown		
28/2/33	1 7/12	F	West	Recovered	+		+
5/4/33	6	M	West	Recovered	a few		+
1/5/33	7/12	M	West	Recovered			+

Note.—Recent epidemics of Cerebro-Spinal Fever show Group I strains in over 90 per cent. of cases.

The cases with one exception were admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary. Two children died and five recovered. A man aged 55 was taken ill suddenly in a Common Lodging House, and removed to London Road Hospital. He died the day after admission.

POLIO-MYELITIS AND POLIO-ENCEPHALITIS.

Three cases of Polio-myelitis were notified. In two patients the attack was very mild and recovery was uneventful. The third case, a Home Student, was admitted to the Wingfield-Morris Hospital. She had returned from Austria on April 18th, and the onset of paralysis was on April 28th, so there is a possibility that the infection occurred in Austria. The patient had a severe attack but eventually recovered.

Two cases of Polio-encephalitis were notified. They were two sisters aged 5 and 11. The onset of the disease was given as September 1st, and they had returned from the seaside on August 25th. The patients were admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary, and the girl aged eleven died the same evening. The diagnosis was confirmed as Polio-encephalitis (bulbar type).

Cases of Infectious Disease (other than Tuberculosis)
notified during the year 1933.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.													TOTAL CASES IN EACH WARD.						TOTAL CASES RE- MOVED TO ISOLA- TION HOSPITAL.	
	At all Ages.	At Ages. Years.												Summertown and Wolvercote	North.	West.	South.	East.	Headington.		Cowley and Illey.
		Under One.	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over								
Scarlet Fever ...	143	—	—	7	17	16	69	13	4	13	3	1	—	48	8	5	14	27	14	27	120
Diphtheria ...	17	—	—	1	2	2	5	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	2	6	3	16
Pneumonia ...	90	6	4	—	2	2	5	3	2	23	13	24	6	10	4	11	8	14	20	23	—
Erysipelas ...	29	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	6	3	12	4	4	1	2	3	4	3	12	—
Puerperal Fever ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	44	4	—	—	6	21	3	5	3	5	8	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	2	4	—	6	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	8	2	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	1	—
Typhoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals ...	369	29	6	9	21	20	83	21	12	97	23	38	10	68	42	33	36	55	53	82	136

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) since 1920.

DISEASE.	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	41	148	153	231	171	111	62	40	62	166	215	92	105	143
Diphtheria ...	131	72	15	28	23	24	13	10	12	35	210	90	30	17
Erysipelas ...	10	14	18	9	10	9	11	14	10	43	39	27	22	29
Puerperal Fever ...	3	4	4	—	2	4	11	6	8	3	16	8	8	6
Puerperal Pyrexia*	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	27	22	30	38	45	36	51
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	11	1	8	18	6	5	5	10	7	17	18	29	26	20
Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	5	8
Typhoid Fever ...	1	2	1	4	—	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	1	—
Typhoid Para "A"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Para "B"	2	1	12	6	4	11	5	5	5	7	9	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	5	3	1	5	5	4	4	3	1	1	1	2	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Polio-myelitis ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	3	3
Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2

* Became notifiable on 1st October, 1926.

THE WORK OF THE ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

(a) The City Isolation Hospital.

The following table shows the number of admissions and discharges for the year 1933.

	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Diph- theria Carriers.	Tuber- culosis.	Impetigo	Pen- phigus.	German Measles	Scabies.	Measles.	Chicken Pox.	Total.
In Hospital, Jan. 1, 1933	12	2	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	21
Admitted	120	16	3	45	1	1	1	1	6	4	198
Discharged	116	17	3	33	7	1	1	1	4	4	187
Died	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
In Hospital Dec. 31, 1933	16	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	25

The greatest number of patients in any one day was 32, the smallest 10, and the average number 19.44.

(b) The Smallpox Hospital.

No cases were admitted during the year.

(c) Other Institutions.

- (1) *Scarlet Fever*. One case notified from the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital was treated at the City Isolation Hospital.
- (2) *Diphtheria*. Four cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary, one of which was admitted to the City Isolation Hospital. One other case notified by a private practitioner was removed to the Radcliffe Infirmary.
- (3) *Erysipelas*. Two cases were admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary.
- (4) *Puerperal Fever*. Four cases were admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary and two were notified from and remained in the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department.
- (5) *Puerperal Pyrexia*. One case was admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary and 46 cases were notified from and remained in the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department.
- (6) *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*. Five cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department.
- (7) *Cerebro-Spinal Fever*. Seven cases were admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary and one to London Road Hospital.
- (8) *Encephalitis Lethargica*. One case died in the Littlemore Mental Hospital near Oxford.

- (9) *Acute Polio-myelitis*. Two cases were removed to the Wingfield-Morris Hospital.
- (10) *Acute Polio-encephalitis*. Two cases were removed to the Radcliffe Infirmary.

An agreement has now been made with the Radcliffe Infirmary to take in patients suffering from the following forms of infectious diseases subject to there being the necessary accommodation available.

- (a) Cerebro-spinal fever.
- (b) Encephalitis lethargica.
- (c) Acute anterior polio-myelitis.
- (d) Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever.
- (e) Cases of laryngeal Diphtheria in which a surgical operation may be required.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The Clinic at the Radcliffe Infirmary has been conducted on the same lines as last year.

Patients on books January 1st, 1933	...	157
New applicants for treatment	...	105
Old cases returned	...	14
Transferred from other Centres	...	23

		299

Ceased to attend during year :—

(1) Before completion of treatment	...	46
(2) Before final tests	...	27
(3) Completed full course	...	19
(4) Transferred to other centres	...	29

		121

Patients on books December 31st, 1933	...	178
---------------------------------------	-----	-----

In addition to the above, 68 persons who attended the Clinic were found not to be suffering from venereal disease.

The total number of attendances was 5,914, against 4,877 in 1932, 5,256 in 1931, 6,164 in 1930, and 5,367 in 1929.

During the year 9 patients were admitted for treatment or observation, the total number of " in-patient " days being 79. The number of pathological examinations made in respect of City patients was 1,378.

I am indebted to Mr. D. A. Abernethy for the following comments on the working of the Clinic.

A REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC FOR THE YEAR 1933,

BY D. A. ABERNETHY, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., *Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic.*

RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY AND COUNTY HOSPITAL, OXFORD.

The work of the Department has proceeded on very much the same lines as those followed in earlier years.

*299 new cases were seen last year, of whom 104 were women.

The small but constant increase in the number of new cases has continued for the past few years, but is not, probably, to be attributed to any increase in the spread of the disease, but rather to the dissemination of knowledge among the poorer classes, and the spread of confidence in the efficiency of the treatment.

Efforts have continued to be made to check the incidence of Congenital Syphilis and the method is now used whereby the necessary tests of the child may be made at birth.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the very great majority of patients attending the Clinic now continue treatment to a finish, and care is taken to instruct every patient at their first attendance in the seriousness of the disease and the dangers accruing through neglect of treatment.

No new drugs have been introduced in the treatment of Syphilis, but a variation in the treatment of Gonorrhoea has been made, which produces better results without the necessity for quite such frequent attendances on the part of the patient. To this is due the fact that the total number of attendances for treatment on the female side is not quite so large as might be expected taking into consideration the number of new cases during the year.

Another satisfactory result of the educational work of the Ministry is shown by the number of patients voluntarily presenting themselves for examination, who are found not to be suffering from Venereal Disease.

It is impossible to say whether the film " Damaged Lives " produced any real increase in the attendance at the Clinic, as the variation in the March quarter was not greater than that which frequently occurs from quarter to quarter.

* These figures relate to all cases seen, including those from Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire.

MEASLES.

A measles epidemic began at the end of the year. The last epidemic was in 1930 and so an epidemic is now due.

WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was not prevalent during the year.

VACCINATION.

No primary vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-pox Prevention) Regulations 1917.

During the year 345 vaccinations were carried out by the Public Vaccinators.

The following is the Vaccination Officers' Return for the year 1932 :—

Number of Births during the year	...	1,393
Number of these births :—		
(a) which were successfully vaccinated	...	509
(b) „ „ insusceptible to vaccination	...	5
(c) in respect of which the statutory declaration of conscientious objection was received	... ..	710
(d) which died unvaccinated	... ..	60
(e) which were postponed by medical certificate	... ..	5
(f) which removed to other districts and temporarily unaccounted for...	...	104
	—	1,393

Total number of certificates and copies of certificates of successful primary vaccination of children under 14 received in 1933 = 510.

Total number of statutory declarations of conscientious objection received in 1933 = 849.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF VERMINOUS PERSONS.

Facilities are available at Cowley Road Institution for the cleansing of verminous persons. Clothes and rooms are disinfected by the Public Health Department. The new disinfector which was installed at the City Isolation Hospital in 1932 worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

EXAMINATION OF BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.

1. Throat and Nasal swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli :—

(a) Isolation Hospital	89	} 296
(b) Private Practitioners	...	...	188
(c) Public Health Department	...	...	19

2. Widal Test for Typhoid —

3. Other bacteriological specimens 10

4. Sputum examination for Tubercle Bacilli :—

(a) Private Practitioners	183	} 323
(b) Dispensary	140	

The number of Diphtheria swabs examined—296—is a slight decrease on the numbers for 1932 (338) and a considerable decrease on the figures for 1931 (909) and 1930 (1,742).

SECTION VII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A Tuberculosis Scheme.

A complete scheme for the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis is made up of the following component parts.

1. Administration.

The responsibility for the administration of the scheme of a County Borough or County Council rests with the Medical Officer of Health. He is responsible for correlating the general methods of preventive medicine with the particular measures for combating Tuberculosis.

The staff for carrying the scheme into effect is composed as follows :—

(a) *General Prevention*.—The Medical, Health Visiting and Sanitary staff of the Local Authority.

(b) *Particular Prevention and Treatment*.—The Clinical Tuberculosis Officer and Tuberculosis Health Visitors.

2. The Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Dr. A. S. MacNalty, Senior Medical Officer for Tuberculosis, Ministry of Health, in his report on Tuberculosis, 1932, defines the work and main functions of a Dispensary as follows :—

“The main functions of a Dispensary should be :—

(a) Receiving House and Centre of diagnosis.

(b) Clearing House and Centre of observation.

(c) Centre for curative treatment.

(d) Centre for examination of ‘contacts.’

(e) Centre for ‘after care.’

(f) Information Bureau and Educational Centre.

The Dispensary is to be regarded as the centre and pivot of the Tuberculosis Scheme. It is an organization, not merely a building for an isolated form of treatment.”

3. Hospitals and Sanatoria.

Under this heading would be included :—

(a) General Hospitals for the treatment of cases of Tuberculosis requiring special treatment only provided by a General Hospital, *e.g.*, abdominal Tuberculosis requiring operation, Lupus.

(b) Special Hospitals

- (i.) Sanatoria for the treatment of early cases.
- (ii.) Hospitals for the treatment of all cases by special methods.
- (iii.) Orthopaedic Hospitals for the treatment of Bone and Joint Tuberculosis.
- (iv.) Isolation Hospitals for the segregation of those patients who have no proper nursing facilities at home, or who cannot be satisfactorily isolated from other members of the family.
- (v.) Eye Hospitals for treatment of Tuberculous Diseases of the Eyes.

The Tuberculosis Scheme in Oxford.

The “ Dispensary ” organization in Oxford is as follows :—

1. Buildings.

An outpatient room is rented from the Radcliffe Infirmary for two sessions a week, *e.g.*, Tuesdays 5.30—7, and Fridays 11—12 a.m. A third session a week is held at the Osler Pavilion on Mondays at 5.30 p.m.

2. Staff.

The Medical Staff of the Public Health Department act as Clinical Tuberculosis Officers.

3. Records.

The clinical records of each Dispensary District are kept at the appropriate Dispensary, but all the clerical returns, letters, etc., are dealt with in the Public Health Department.

4. Treatment.

No active treatment requiring special knowledge and medical skill is undertaken at the Dispensary Sessions, but they act as a Clearing House, Centre for observation, Centre for the examination of contacts, After Care, and Information Bureau.

It will be observed that the Dispensary organisation is deficient in that no active curative treatment is undertaken. The treatment of Tuberculosis is now so highly specialized, that it is impossible for a Medical Officer of Health to keep pace with the development of modern methods of treatment either in practice or in the vast field of contemporary literature.

This deficiency has been made good by the whole-hearted co-operation of the Medical Staff at the Osler Pavilion. The Out-patient Department at the Osler started with small beginnings in 1926. A few cases were sent up by the Tuberculosis Officers for X-rays on Tuesday afternoons, the City paying the Radcliffe Infirmary the sum of £1 1s. 0d. per X-ray, and 10/6 for screening only. This Tuesday afternoon session has gradually grown until the accommodation in the X-ray Department has become so overcrowded that the building is to be enlarged shortly.

In addition to being X-rayed, the patients are seen by the Honorary Physician in Charge, and the Tuberculosis Officers consult with him as to the diagnosis and treatment.

The Honorary Physician also sees and treats those patients who have been discharged from the Osler Pavilion after a period of in-patient treatment, and carries out the necessary follow up treatment such as Artificial Pneumothorax refills, Tuberculin Therapy, and so on. Apart from the advantage of the following up being done by the Physician in Charge of the In-patient treatment another great help is that these patients can be seen on any day that is necessary and that the treatment is not confined to two or three set hours a week.

It will be seen by the foregoing that a large and important part of the "Dispensary" organisation is undertaken by the Medical Staff of the Osler Pavilion.

On the retirement of one of the Medical Officers of the Public Health Department in 1935, the entire medical work of the Department will have to be reorganised, and I propose to bring forward a scheme to the appropriate Committees that will take into consideration among other things the Tuberculosis work that is now done voluntarily and unofficially, and to put this on an official and remunerated basis, without adding to the cost of the Medical Services.

HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA.

The Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital is the General Hospital of the district, and cases of Tuberculosis whether Pulmonary or Non-Pulmonary are admitted in an emergency, the City paying the current cost of maintenance.

The Osler Pavilion at Headington (a branch of the Radcliffe Infirmary) is a modern Tuberculosis Hospital built, staffed, and equipped for the purpose. The City reserve twenty-six beds, and these are kept fully occupied.

The recent addition of a temporary Tuberculosis Block at the Isolation Hospital has proved a great boon, and those cases which do not require special treatment are interchanged with the Osler.

The Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital takes in all cases of Bone and Joint Tuberculosis.

The Eye Hospital takes in all cases of Tuberculosis of the Eyes.

Suitable cases are also sent to the various Sanatoria and Village Settlements.

GENERAL.

The close co-operation between the Dispensary Organization and the various local hospitals enables the Tuberculosis Officers of the City to obtain the appropriate specialist's advice and help in the differential diagnosis of difficult cases, and facilities are available locally for the treatment of all the complications that may occur in connection with a tuberculous infection.

Contributions by Patients.

The scheme for voluntary contributions by patients in sanatoria, which was inaugurated in October, 1931, was continued throughout the year, and the sum of £92 3s. 0d. has been received from 49 patients.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1933.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 ...	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	2
5—10 ...	2	1	2	2	—	—	1	1
10—15 ...	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	1
15—20 ...	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
20—25 ...	13	10	—	1	6	1	—	—
25—35 ...	13	8	2	2	10	8	2	2
35—45 ...	8	9	3	3	9	4	—	1
45—55 ...	5	3	1	—	8	3	—	1
55—65 ...	9	6	—	—	8	1	—	—
65 and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Totals ...	53	40	12	12	41	20	5	8

New Cases.

In addition to the cases notified in the ordinary way, the new cases include 12 'transfers' from other areas and 8 cases where information was not received until after death (Local Registrars' Death Returns 2, Inward Transfers from Registrar General 1, and 5 Posthumus notifications).

Notification Register.

An analysis shows that, of the 117 cases notified, 79 made use of the facilities provided by the City Council. Omitting those patients unable to avail themselves of the facilities of the tuberculosis scheme such as (a) notification from the death returns, (b) cases of tuberculous meningitis etc., there are only 20 who did not avail themselves of public medical treatment. In other words, 79.79 per cent of the notified cases took advantage of the City's Tuberculosis Scheme facilities. This shows a decrease over the 1932 figures of 5.1 per cent.

Progress of Notification.

Year.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1914	101	45	146
1915	73	33	106
1916	48	24	72
1917	51	18	69
1918	56	8	64
1919	70	22	92
1920	63	22	85
1921	79	27	106
1922	64	18	82
1923	50	20	70
1924	67	22	89
1925	63	15	78
1926	70	16	86
1927	47	17	64
1928	64	23	87
*1929	124	30	154
1930	103	16	119
1931	93	24	117
1932	92	26	118
1933	93	24	117

* City Extended on 1st April, 1929.

(a)	Total number of cases on the Notification Register on 31st December, 1933	Pulmonary	309
		Non-Pulmonary	93
	Total	...	402
(b)	Average number of notifications during the past 10 years		102.9
(c)	Number notified in 1933 on Form A.	...	97
(d)	Number of notifications otherwise than by formal notification		20
(e)	Of the 117 cases notified, number who attended the Dispensaries		79
(f)	Number of these patients [e] admitted to Sanatoria	...	74
(g)	Total number of new cases examined at the Dispensaries (including [e])	...	243
(h)	Total attendances at the Dispensaries	...	1,165
(i)	Home visits paid by Tuberculosis Officers	...	64
(j)	„ „ „ „ „ Nurses	...	726
(k)	Number of sputums examined	...	323
(l)	„ „ X-ray examinations	...	153

“ Observation ” cases and “ Contacts ” first seen in 1933.

Pulmonary	...	188	} 188
Non-Pulmonary	...	Nil	

A. “ Pulmonary ” cases, 188.

(a)	Admitted to Hospital.	
(1)	Admitted direct	18
(2)	Admitted after X-ray and sputum examinations	7
(3)	Admitted after X-ray only	3
(4)	Admitted after sputum test only	3
(b)	Written off.	
(1)	Immediately	76 (30 children)
(2)	After less than 1 month	22 (10 children)
(3)	After more than 1 month	40 (16 children)
(c)	Subsequently notified as Tuberculosis	14
(d)	Number of 1933 cases remaining on Register	36 (11 children).

*Note.—Of the 98 persons who were not struck off the register immediately, or who were not subsequently notified, 64 (or 65.3 per cent.) had an X-ray examination and 40 (or 40.81 per cent.) had their sputum examined. It should be remembered that this total of 98 patients included 37 children.

B. “ Non-Pulmonary ” cases, Nil.

(a)	Admitted to hospital	Nil
(b)	Written off	Nil
(c)	Remaining on register	Nil

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

There were 74 deaths from tuberculosis during the year, an increase of 22 over last year.

Institutional Treatment.

The following table shows the number of patients who received institutional treatment :—

Institution.				Notified Cases.				Observation Cases.				Total.			
				Adults.		Children.		Adults.		Children.					
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Osler Pavilion	...	...	...	56	46	2	1	17	13	1	4	140
City Hospital	...	...	...	22	20	1	—	—	—	—	1	44
Radcliffe Infirmary	{	Medical	...	4	2	—	1	1	1	1	—	10			
		Surgical	...	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	4			
Papworth	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wingfield	...	...	...	—	6	3	4	—	1	1	—	15
Cold Ash	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Totals				84	74	8	7	18	15	4	6	216

In addition to the above, 13 patients (8 males and 5 females) were admitted to the London Road Hospital. Five deaths occurred among these patients (3 males and 2 females).

The number of individuals who received treatment during the year, not including the patients sent to London Road Hospital, was 173. Several patients received treatment in more than one sanatorium or were discharged and re-admitted to the same sanatorium during the year. Of the total of 216, 36 were in institutions on January 1st, 1933.

Nineteen of the above died in institutions (Osler Pavilion 11 ; City Hospital 6 ; and Radcliffe Infirmary 2).

Shelters.

Wooden shelters, large enough to accommodate a bed of average size, are erected in the gardens of notified cases in certain circumstances. In this way the danger of infecting relatives is minimized and the patient is enabled to live under open-air regime.

X-ray Examinations.

Patients are X-rayed at a special session held at the Osler Pavilion on Tuesday of each week.

It is the practice to submit to radiological examination all new patients after first attendance at the Dispensaries, old patients at periodic intervals, and any contacts whose condition warrants further investigation.

Extra Nourishment.

Milk was granted to 52 cases during 1933. One pint per day, for one month, is granted, and the case is reviewed at the end of the period.

Public Health Act 1925. Section 62.

No action was taken during the year under this section of the act.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925.

No action was taken under these Regulations during the year.

SECTION VIII.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Births.

Registered Live Births.	Male.	Female.	Totals.
(legitimate)	526	564	1,090
(illegitimate)	23	27	50
			—
			1,140
			—

Birth Rate (per 1,000 total population) 17.5 (uncorrected).

Birth Rate for England and Wales 14.4

Of the 1,460 births registered in the City, 1,112 were Oxford births ; to this figure is added the number of Oxford births occurring outside the City (28), making a corrected total of 1,140, and a birth rate of 13.67.

CLASSIFICATIONS OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN THE CITY.

(a) According to Notifications.

	Live Births.	Stillbirths.
Notified by Midwives	532	9
Notified by Doctors	81	8
Born in Institutions and Nursing Homes ...	855	27
	—	—
Totals	1468	44

(b) According to place of Birth (Registered Births).

	Residents.	Non-Residents.
Born in Radcliffe Infirmary	3	7
Born in Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home	382	322
Born in Public Institutions	14	2
Born in Nursing Homes	96	10
Born in Private Houses	617	7
	—	—
Totals	1112	348

45 of the residents and 14 of the non-residents were illegitimate.

(c) **Registered Births in Wards** (Oxford Births).

Ward.							Live Births. Number.	Stillbirths. Number.
Summertown and Wolvercote...	...	...					89	2
North	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	—
West	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	1
South	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	8
East	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	8
Headington	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	3
Cowley and Iffley	...	...	...	...	...	...	289	8
							—	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1112	30

Maternal Mortality.

Number of women dying in consequence of childbirth in Oxford.

		Residents.	Non-residents.	Total.
(a) Sepsis	...	—	3	3
(b) Other causes	...	2	3	5
		—	—	—
Totals	...	2	6	8

The three deaths from Sepsis amongst Non-residents were admitted to the Hospital for treatment.

Maternal Mortality rate for Oxford (deaths per 1,000 live births)—5.47 (uncorrected). Corrected rate—1.75.

Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales ... 4.42

Notes on Cases.

CASE 1.

Aged 35. Fifth Pregnancy. Death caused by acute yellow atrophy of liver. Ante-natal care at the Radcliffe Maternity Home. Death unavoidable.

CASE 2.

Aged 34. Fourth Pregnancy. Attended City Ante-natal Clinic to discover if she was pregnant. Found to be pregnant and to have raised blood pressure. Stated she wished to be confined at the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home and was advised to go and book there at once. She failed to do this and started eclamptic fits at home three weeks later. She was admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home, failed to respond to treatment and died. This death might have been prevented if the patient had put herself under the care of the Maternity Home when she was advised to do so.

Commentary,

It will be seen that one of the two maternal deaths was from a rare and unpreventable condition. The other illustrates the importance of regular and frequent examination of the blood pressure and urine of all ante-natal patients.

Both cases were fully investigated and a confidential report sent to the Ministry of Health.

Midwives.

36 Midwives gave notice of practising.

18 were in private practice.

11 were attached to the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department.

3 were attached to Poor Law Institutions, and

4 were nurse midwives of the Headington District Nursing Association.

63 routine and 204 special visits were paid to midwives.

Notification to the Local Supervising Authority.

The midwife must as soon as possible, send notice on the prescribed form to the Local Supervising Authority, in accordance with Rule 23 of the Central Midwives Board, in the following cases.

(a) Medical Help. Whenever the advice of a registered medical practitioner has been sought.

120 notifications of the calling in of medical help were received during 1933.

87 referred to help for the mother.

33 „ „ „ child.

The reasons given are :—

Mother.

Torn Perineum	28	Varicose Veins	1
Pyrexia	8	Miscarriage	1
Prolonged labour	13	Uterine Inertia	3
Ante-Partum Haemorrhage ...	3	Retained Placenta	3
Abnormal presentation	2	Abortion	8
Difficult labour	5	Other Causes	6
Post-Partum Haemorrhage ...	4		—
Albuminuria	2	Total	87

7 of these mothers were admitted to Hospital, none of whom died.

Child.

Feebleness	5	Convulsions	1
Discharging Eyes	18	Other causes	1
Prematurity	2		—
Umbilical Haemorrhage	2	Total	33
Deformity	4		

2 of these children were admitted to Hospital, none of whom died.

(b) Deaths of Mother and Child. No notifications were received during the year.

(c) Stillbirths. 9 notifications were received from midwives.

(d) Laying out the dead, in all cases in which she has prepared or assisted to prepare the dead for burial. No notifications were received during the year.

(e) Artificial feeding. 68 notifications of artificial feeding were sent by midwives during 1933.

(f) Liability to be a source of infection. No notifications were received during the year.

Visits by Health Visitors.

To Expectant mothers	...	396
To infants under 1 year	...	3774
„ „ „ 2 years	...	2085
„ „ „ 3 „	...	1683
„ „ „ 4 „	...	1108
„ „ „ 5 „	...	502
Special visits to sick children		840
Total visits to Expectant Mothers	...	396
„ „ „ Children	...	9,992

Maternity.*(a)* INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION.**1. Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home.**

This Home continues to carry on a large part of the Maternity Work for Oxford and the District. The Home has accommodation for 41 patients, of which 7 beds are for paying patients.

During 1933, 800 patients were admitted. There were 750 deliveries, 660 of which were conducted by midwives and 90 by doctors.

2. Cowley Road Hospital.

This Hospital serves the needs of those pregnant women who are unable to afford the services of a midwife for their confinement and who having no abnormalities have no claim on the Maternity Home free bed system.

3. Private Maternity Homes.

There are now 7 private maternity or maternity and nursing homes providing a total of 21 beds.

(b) ANTE-NATAL WORK.

Weekly ante-natal clinics were held at Headington, Cowley Road Hospital, and St. Aldate's for midwives' cases. The total attendances at the Cowley Road Hospital have been more than doubled (being 1,028 in 1933 as compared with 506 in 1932), which shows that it was very

necessary to have weekly ante-natal clinics in this area. Even now, the waiting room accommodation and the time at the disposal of the doctor are inadequate. It is satisfactory to note that all practising midwives send the majority of their cases to the ante-natal clinics.

Attendances at the Antenatal Clinics, 1933.

	FirstAttendances	Re-attendances.	Totals.
Radcliffe Infirmary Clinic ...	549	3665	4214
Headington Clinic	88	341	429
Cowley Road Hospital Clinic ...	218	810	1028
South Oxford Clinic	78	242	320
	—	—	—
Totals ...	933	5058	5991

Analysis of Patients requiring special attention.

Headington Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic, 1933.

First ante-natal attendances—88. Total ante-natal attendances—429.

Post-Natal attendances—27.

A. Referred to private doctors—18.

1. Toxaemias	3
2. Urinary Infection	1
3. Varicose Veins	4
4. Ante-partum haemorrhage	1
5. Prolapse	2
6. Vaginal discharge	1
7. Insomnia	1
8. Anaemia	1
9. White leg	1
10. Sub-involution	2
11. Disproportion	1

B. Advice given at clinic for the following conditions :—

1. Mild Toxaemias	27
2. Digestive disturbances	11
3. Mild sub-involution	1
4. Vaginal discharge	6

C. Malpresentation corrected 1

D. Retroversion corrected 1

E. Special Investigations.

1. Sputum for Tubercle Bacillus	...	3
2. Blood-urea estimations	...	2
3. X-ray of chest	...	1
4. X-ray to exclude twin pregnancy	...	1

F. Referred to Radcliffe Maternity Home.

1. Severe toxaemias	...	2
2. Disproportion	...	2
3. Poor home conditions	...	1

Cowley Road Hospital Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic, 1933.

First ante-natal attendances—218. Total ante-natal attendances—1,028.

Post-natal attendances—77.

A. Referred to private doctors—65.

1. Toxaemias	...	12
2. Urinary Infection	...	4
3. Digestive disturbances	...	10
4. Varicose Veins	...	6
5. Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	2
6. Rheumatism	...	1
7. Heart disease	...	2
8. Epilepsy	...	1
9. Hydramnios	...	1
10. Retroversion	...	2
11. Menorrhagia	...	2
12. Tuberculous glands	...	1
13. Prolapse	...	4
14. Scabies	...	1
15. Thrombo-phlebitis	...	1
16. Backache	...	1
17. Sterility	...	2
18. Vaginal discharge	...	2
19. Chest conditions	...	3
20. Anaesthetic for confinement	...	2
21. Insomnia	...	2
22. Sub-involution	...	2
23. Obesity	...	1

B. Advice given at Clinic for the following conditions :—

1. Mild toxaemias	...	...	...	72
2. Urticaria	...	...	...	2
3. Anaemia ...	...	...	...	4
4. Digestive disturbances	...	...	...	22
5. Prolapse ...	...	...	...	1
6. Pruritus ...	...	...	...	2
7. Lax abdominal wall	...	...	...	1
8. Retracted nipples ...	...	...	...	3
9. Umbilical discharge	...	...	...	1
10. Cramps ...	...	...	...	3
11. Mild sub-involution	...	...	...	4
12. Vaginal discharge ...	...	...	...	4

C. Malpresentations corrected ... 7

D. Retroversions corrected ... 5

E. Special Investigations.

1. Blood tests	...	...	...	2
2. X-rays ...	...	...	...	5
3. Sputum for Tubercle Bacillus	...	...	...	4

F. Referred to Radcliffe Maternity Home.

1. Severe toxaemias	...	...	...	1
2. Confinement (bad home conditions)	...	...	...	2
3. Complete prolapse ...	...	...	...	1

St. Aldate's Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic, 1933.

First ante-natal attendances—78. Total ante-natal attendances—320.

Post-natal attendances—34.

A. Referred to Private Doctors—9.

1. Toxaemias	...	...	...	1
2. Cough ...	...	...	...	1
3. Anaemia ...	...	...	...	1
4. Sub-involution	...	...	...	2
5. Post-partum sacro-iliac strain	...	...	...	1
6. Retroversion	...	...	...	2
7. Prolapse ...	...	...	...	1

B. Advice given at clinic for the following conditions :—

1. Mild toxaemias	...	...	...	10
2. Vaginal discharge ...	...	...	...	1
3. Digestive disturbances	...	...	...	2
4. Anaemia ...	...	...	...	4
5. Sub-involution	...	...	...	3

C. Special Investigations.

1. Sputum for Tubercle Bacillus	...	1
2. Blood tests	... ..	3

D. Referred to Radcliffe Maternity Home.

1. Ante partum haemorrhage	... ..	2
2. Severe toxæmia	... ..	1

E. Referred to Cowley Road Hospital

1. Unsuitable home conditions	3
-------------------------------	--------	---

Commentary.

The analysis of these cases shows that approximately 25 per cent. of all the patients seen at the Clinics had a sufficient degree of morbidity to be referred to their private doctors: most of these patients were quite unaware that a doctor was necessary at the time the advice was given. Of the remaining cases about 63 per cent. had some abnormality which required advice.

(c) POST-NATAL WORK.

The Post-natal attendances, though slightly increased, were still disappointingly small. This is partly due to the failure of the patients to recognise the importance of a post-natal examination and partly to the lack of time and accommodation in the Cowley area as previously noted.

Attendances at Post-Natal Clinics, 1933.

Radcliffe Infirmary Clinic	... ..	335
Headington Clinic	... ..	27
Cowley Road Hospital Clinic	... ..	77
South Oxford Clinic	... ..	34
Total		473

CHILD WELFARE.**Infant Welfare Centres.**

The appointment of a temporary assistant Medical Officer of Health (lady) enabled regular fortnightly medical inspections to be undertaken at all centres, the Deputy Medical Officer undertaking the work at some of the centres as it is impossible to do the work otherwise.

Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres, 1933.

Description of Centre.	Number on Books.	Total Attendances.	Number of Sessions.	Average Attendance.
Headington ...	305	4008	52	77·08
Cowley ...	197	3335	51	65·39
Magdalen Road	153	1866	51	36·59
Pembroke Street	143	1519	48	31·65
New Hinksey	101	1481	51	29·04
St. Aldate's ...	192	2223	51	43·59
Jericho ...	91	1783	51	34·96
Osney... ..	103	2051	52	39·44
Summertown	117	1673	52	32·17
St. Clement's	64	471	43	10·95
St. Francis Hall	167	1932	52	37·15
	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	1633	22342	554	40·33

The total attendances show an increase of 2,769 over the figures for 1932.

The changes that have occurred in the past year are as follows :—

1. The transference of the Jericho centre from St. Paul's School to the Radcliffe Maternity Home.
2. An additional weekly session at the Headington centre was commenced on Wednesdays.

Infant Consultation Centres.

The Radcliffe Infirmary Consultation Centre is held on Thursday at 2 p.m., and conducted by Dr. P. C. Mallam, Honorary Physician to the Hospital, and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, in his capacity as Clinical Assistant to the Hospital.

The Cowley Road Infant Consultation Centre is held on Monday at 11 a.m., and conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

From an analysis of the cases at the Cowley Road Centre it will be seen that one of the chief features of the work has been the treatment of nutritional anaemia in infancy on the lines recommended by Dr. Helen McKay and the Ministry of Health.

Although one cannot produce any definite figures on the occurrence of rickets among the Oxford babies, the general impression is that even mild rickets is on the decrease owing largely to the work of the welfare centres, where even breast-fed babies are encouraged to have Cod Liver Oil Emulsions.

Attendances at Infant Consultation Centres, 1933.

Radcliffe Infirmary.				Cowley Road Hospital.			
New cases	...	...	314	New cases	...	...	194
Re-attendances	...	...	1172	Re-attendances	...	...	433
Total			1486	Total			627
Average attendance	...	...	28.58	Average attendance	...	...	13.06

Radcliffe Infirmary Infant Consultation Centre.

Analysis of Infants under 2 years.

Nutritional Disorders...	...	23	Cystitis	...	...	3
Constipation	...	10	Hair-lip & Cleft Palate	...	1	
Rickets	...	9	Pyelitis	...	...	1
Skin Diseases	...	26	Congenital Heart Disease	...	1	
Bronchitis	...	21	Pneumonia	...	...	3
Diarrhoea, Vomiting	...	16	Ear Discharge...	...	...	10
For Circumcision	...	14	Hernia	...	...	13
Nervous & Mental Disorders	...	10	Rash	...	...	15
Tonsils and Adenoids	...	6	Asthma & Catarrh	...	...	2
Orthopaedic cases	...	15	Convulsions	...	...	4
Whooping Cough	...	2	Enuresis	...	...	1
Mongolian	...	1	Enlarged Glands	...	...	13
Anaemia	...	2	Miscellaneous	...	...	58
Hypospadias	...	1				

Cowley Road Infant Consultation Centre.

Analysis of Infants under 2 years.

Anaemia, etc.	...	...	72	Rash	...	...	6
Nutritional Disorders...	...	41	For Circumcision	...	...	3	
Rickets	...	12	Ear Discharge	...	...	2	
Skin Diseases	...	9	Diarrhoea and Vomiting	...	...	3	
Bronchitis	...	12	Miscellaneous	...	...	53	
Jaundice	...	1					

Hospital Admissions.

Admission to Hospital of Children under 5 years.

	Number.	Deaths.
Radcliffe Infirmary ...	130	22
Cowley Road Hospital ...	46	3
London Road Hospital ...	—	—
	—	—
Totals ...	176	25

Infant Deaths.

52 infants under one year died in Oxford during 1933. Of these, 16 were non-residents, although they died in the City. One death of an infant occurring outside Oxford was transferred in, as the permanent address was in the City. The corrected number of infant deaths is therefore 37.

The Infant Mortality Rate—32.46.

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate—18.42.

The causes of death at the various ages are set out in the following table :—

Cause of Death.	Weeks.				Total	Months.				Grand Total	Died in Institutions
	0—1	1—2	2—3	3—4		1—3	3—6	6—9	9—12		
Injury at Birth ...	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Uraemia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	2	11	8
Prematurity ...	8	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8	7
Congenital Malformations	3	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	5	2
Congenital Syphilis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Icterus Neonatorum ...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Intestinal Obstruction ...	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	2
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lung Abscess ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals ...	18	—	3	—	21	5	6	3	2	37	25

The low infant mortality rate is very satisfactory, being almost half the figure for 1932. The figure for England and Wales for 1933 is 64.

The following table shows the distribution of the Infant Deaths and Stillbirths in Wards :—

Ward.	Births.	Deaths under one year.	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births.	Stillbirths.	Stillbirths. Rate per 1,000 live and still births.
Summertown and Wolvercote ...	89	3	33.71	2	21.98
North ...	54	3	55.55	—	0.00
West ...	152	8	52.63	1	6.54
South ...	152	5	32.89	8	50.00
East ...	203	8	39.41	8	37.91
Headington ...	173	4	23.12	3	17.04
Cowley and Iffley	289	6	20.76	8	26.93
Totals ...	1,112	37	33.27	30	26.27

The still birth rate during the year was very low, and this may to some extent be attributed to the large number of mothers who are receiving ante-natal care.

The following table shows the still birth rates for the City during the past four years compared with those for England and Wales. It would, no doubt, have been better to have shown the rate per 1,000 total births, but this was not possible as the 1933 figure for England and Wales was not available.

Year.	Registered Stillbirths in Oxford.	Rate per 1000 Population Oxford.	Rate per 1000 Population England & Wales.
1930	28	0.38	0.69
1931	43	0.53	0.67
1932	54	0.66	0.66
1933	30	0.36	0.62

Infectious Diseases.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. 20 notifications were received.

Cases.			Vision. Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	Home.	Hospital.				
20	14	6	20	Nil	Nil	Nil.

11 of the cases treated at home attended the out-patient department of the Eye Hospital for treatment.

Puerperal Fever. 6 notifications were received. All the cases notified were admitted to the Radcliffe Infirmary and the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department.

Puerperal Pyrexia. 51 notifications were received, 20 of which were in respect of patients who came to the City for their confinement. Forty-nine of the cases notified were admitted to Hospital for treatment.

Pemphigus Neonatorum. Only one case of pemphigus neonatorum came to the knowledge of the Department during the year. The patient was admitted to the City Isolation Hospital and subsequently recovered.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

The following 13 Nursing and Maternity Homes are registered under this Act.

37 Albert Road, Summertown	...	2 beds
"The Haven," Hill Top Road	...	4 „
"Evenlode," 65 Hamilton Road	...	3 „
9 Stapleton Road	...	2 „
7 Davenant Road (3 Maternity)	...	4 „
123 Bullingdon Road (Maternity)	...	3 „
73 James Street („)	...	2 „
83 East Avenue („)	...	3 „
"Leavesden," Ambleside Drive (Maternity beds as required)		5 „
North Oxford Nursing Home, 181 Banbury Road (2 Maternity)		7 „
"Boden," 299 Woodstock Road	...	4 „
"St. Patrick's," 5 Norham Gardens	...	5 „
296 Banbury Road	...	2 „

The following Hospitals and Nursing Homes are exempted under Section 6 of the Act.

Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital.

The Oxford Eye Hospital.

The Acland Home (Accommodation for 34 patients including 3 Maternity).

“ St. Gabriel’s ” Nursing Home, Hill Top Road (in conjunction with the Warneford).

St. Basil’s Home, Iffley Road.

St. John’s Home, St. Mary’s Road.

Nazareth House, Cowley Road.

There were no applications for registration during the year.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order.

Grade “A” (Tuberculin Tested) Milk was given to 154 mothers and children during 1933. One pint each day is given and each case is reviewed at the end of every month. An application form giving full details of income and family must be received in all cases when milk is applied for.

Dried Milk was given in 22 special cases.

Children Act, 1908 (Part I).

The seven Health Visitors are appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors under this Act.

At the end of 1933, 28 foster parents and 28 children were on the register.

A report on the cases is presented to the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee quarterly.

Postgraduate Lectures for Midwives and Nurses.

Two post-graduate days were held at the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home, in May and October, and were well attended by the Midwives and Nurses of Oxford and district.

The lectures were as follows :—

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| (a) May | Ante-natal Examination and Records.
Infant Feeding.
Venereal Disease. |
| (b) October. | The Third Stage of Labour.
Contracted Pelvis.
Midwifery in Rural Districts. |

REPORT OF DENTAL OFFICER (MR. J. F. ALLIN, L.D.S.).

Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Treatment, 1933.

Dental Treatment was provided for expectant and nursing mothers, and children of pre-school age, each Saturday morning at the School Clinic, 60 St. Aldate's Street.

Patients were referred for examination by the Medical Officer, Nurses and Visitors, and from the Radcliffe Infirmary Ante-Natal Clinic.

Attendances at the Clinic showed an increase over the previous year, but it was unfortunate that many mothers recommended for treatment failed to keep their appointments. Every effort was made to deal with patients with the least possible delay, but time for treatment was limited, so that on several occasions there was a considerable waiting list. It is hoped, however, that with the increase in the dental staff that this difficulty will be avoided in future.

Infants under five years of age attending the public elementary schools were inspected, and treated when necessary under the School Dental Scheme.

The Welfare centres were visited when possible during the school holidays, though only a limited time was available for this purpose.

Children found in need of treatment at such visits were advised to attend the dental clinics.

Patients treated : Mothers 92, Infants 175 = Total 267.

Attendances for treatment : Mothers 250, Infants 192 = Total 442.

Fillings : Temporary teeth 19, Permanent teeth 24 = Total 43.

Extractions : Temporary teeth 166, Permanent teeth 396 = Total 562.

Other operations : 16.

Artificial Dentures : 27.

Local or General Anaesthetics were employed for extractions.

VETERINARY OFFICER'S 3rd ANNUAL REPORT.

MISTRESS MAYOR, CHAIRMEN, AND MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES CONCERNED
IN THE VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOLLOWING DUTIES
FOR WHICH I AM RESPONSIBLE.

I have the honour to submit my third Annual Report, for the period from January 5th, 1933, to January 5th, 1934, of work done under the following Committees :—

(1) Refuse Disposal.

One hundred and two visits were made to Isis Street Stables for the purpose of inspecting the stud, treatment, and operations.

Eleven attendances at Committee Meetings have been made, and monthly reports presented and discussed.

(2) Sewage Disposal.

Twenty-five visits have been made to Littlemore for examination and treatment of farm animals, etc.

(3) Public Health.

I have been consulted by the Medical Officer of Health, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector, on various Veterinary problems, connected with law cases, meat inspection and pathological specimens.

(4) Contagious Diseases of Animals Act (City Police).

There have been four cases of Tuberculosis, in cattle, reported by registered cow keepers in the City under the "Tuberculosis Order of 1925." These have been dealt with in the prescribed manner, and the herds from which they came have been under constant inspection. As we are now passing through a transitional stage of dealing with this disease, and milk generally, and pending the issue of the report of the Economic Advisory Council Committee on Cattle diseases, which is expected at any moment, a discussion of the situation as it stands at present would be inappropriate. Some very drastic reformation in regard to the eradication of this disease has been urgently necessary for many years in this country, and it is suggested that state control of all scheduled animal diseases is most probable in the future.

There were seventeen cases of suspected swine fever reported under the Swine Fever Order ; post mortems were held in nearly all instances, but the disease was not confirmed in any single case. There has been a great improvement in pig-keeping methods during the year, and now that the pig is definitely a profitable animal there is less likelihood of disease arising amongst them due to neglect, or improper feeding, etc.

(5) Markets and Fairs.

I attended the Cattle Market for the purpose of inspecting stock for contagious disease, accidents, and humane treatment on fifty-one occasions. There have been several instances of animals brought into the Market in an unfit state for sale, these have been dealt with privately without recourse to the law as yet. There is an increasing tendency to bring milking cows into the Market which do not, in my opinion, conform to what a public sale animal should be, and the attention of vendors has had to be drawn in several instances to this fact. A careful watch is being made on sale days for animals of the 'slink or waster' class, and under the new laws the restrictions in this kind of animal being offered for sale will, it is hoped, be very severe.

(6) Milk and Dairies Orders, etc.

Frequent inspections of stock owned by registered cow keepers in the city have been carried out and no official action has been found necessary. There is a satisfactory and distinct improvement in the keeping of cows yielding milk for consumption in the City, although, in my opinion, all registered herds should be tested for tuberculosis twice a year and in this way permanently non-tuberculous herds established. I am hoping this will be provided for in pending legislation.

(7) Sheriff of Oxford.

Several visits have been paid to Port Meadow for the inspection of stock, and dealing with accident cases belonging to holders of Common Rights.

(8) Education.

Visits have been made to recreation grounds, etc., for the treatment and examination of animals for purchase, etc.

(9) Public Assistance.

Several attendances have been made to hospitals for the treatment of animals belonging to the Corporation. There have been no cases of contagious diseases of animals at these Institutions during the period.

(Signed) F. J. TAYLOR, M.R.C.V.S.

INDEX.

	PAGE.		PAGE
Adoptive Acts	6	Clinics—Antenatal	13, 68
Adulteration, etc., of Food ...	42—44	Child Guidance	14
Age Incidence of Blindness ...	16	Dental	13, 14, 78
Agricultural Produce	44	Ear, Nose and Throat	14
Ambulance Facilities	12	Educational	14
Analysis & Sampling of Food ...	42	Minor Ailment	14
Antenatal Work	67	Ophthalmic	14
Analysis of Patients	68, 69, 70, 71	School Medical	14
Clinics	13	Tuberculosis	13, 60
Artificial Cream Act, 1929 ...	44	Venereal Disease	13, 51, 52
Bacteriological Examinations ...	54	Closet Accommodation	19
Bacteriological Examination ...		Common Lodging Houses ...	23, 24
of milk	33, 34	Complaints—Sanitary	20
Births	viii, 1, 63, 64	Conscientious Objection—	
Blind—Age Incidence of blind-		Declaration of	53
ness	16	Contacts—Tuberculosis	60
Care of the	14	Contagious Diseases of Animals	
Depôt for Blind		Act	79
Workers	15	Contributions by Patients—	
Employment of the	15, 16	Tuberculosis	58
Occupation of the	16	Cowley Road Hospital	8, 9, 10, 11, 67
Physically & Mentally		Cream—Artificial Cream Act,	
Defective	17	1929	44
Population	17	Dairies	33
Registration	15, 16	Deaths—Classification of Causes	2, 3
Scheme under Blind		In Institutions	3, 4
Persons Act, 1920	14	Registrar General's	
School age period	17	Table	2
Training of the	15	Transferred	viii
Unemployable	15	Dental Officer—Report of	
Welfare of the	14	(M. & C.W.)	78
Workers' Products	15	Clinics	13, 14, 78
Borocourt	8, 12	Diarrhoea—Deaths from	1, 2
Byelaws	7	Diphtheria—Deaths from	2, 46
Canal Boats	25	Distribution	46, 48
Cancer	2, 3	Hospital Admissions	46, 48, 50
Causes of Death	2, 3	Immunisation	46
Cerebro-spinal Fever	47, 48, 49	Type	46
Centres—Infant Welfare	13, 71, 72	Diseases of Animals Acts	79
Infant Consultation	13, 72	Disinfection of Verminous	
Childbirth—No. of Women		Persons	54
Dying in consequence of ...	1, 64	Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics	14
Children's Acts	77	Educational Clinic	14
Child Welfare	71	Encephalitis Lethargica	46, 48, 49, 50
City Isolation Hospital	50	Enteric Fever	46, 48, 49
Clearance Areas	32		

INDEX—continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Examinations of Milk ...	43	Institutional Treatment—	
Swabs ...	54	Tuberculosis ...	55, 56, 57, 61
Sputa ...	54, 60	Isolation Hospital ...	50
X-ray ...	60, 62	Laboratory Facilities ...	1, 54
Extra Nourishment—		Lectures for Midwives & Nurses	77
Tuberculosis ...	62	Legislation ...	5, 6, 7
Maternity and Child Welfare	77	Legitimate Births ...	1, 63, 64
Eye Hospital ...	8, 14, 15	London Road Hospital	8, 9, 10, 11
Factories and Workshops	21, 22, 23		
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs	44	Markets ...	41
Food—Adulteration of	42, 43, 44	Marking of Agricultural Produce	44
Inspection of ...	33—44	Maternal Mortality ...	64
Sampling of ...	42, 43, 44	Notes on Cases ...	64, 65
Food Shops, Stalls and Vehicles	41	Maternity and Child Welfare	63—78
		Dental Treatment ...	78
Gerber Tests ...	42	Maternity—Institutional	
Graded Milk ...	35, 36	Accommodation ...	67
Grading and Marking of		Measles ...	53
Agricultural Produce ...	44	Meat and Other Foods ...	36—42
Health Visitors ...	v	Medical Help Forms ...	65, 66
Visits by ...	67	Mental Defectives ...	8, 12
Heart Disease ...	2, 3	(Blind Persons) ...	17
Hospitals—Eye ...	8, 14, 15	Merchandise Marks Act ...	44
Isolation ...	8, 50	Midwives ...	65
Maternity ...	8, 9, 12, 67	Notifications to L.S.A. ...	65, 66
Mental ...	8, 12	Post-Graduate Lectures for	77
Municipal ...	8, 9, 10, 11, 50	Milk (Mothers & Children) Order	77
Tuberculosis ...	8, 50, 55, 56, 57, 61	Milk Shops ...	33
Smallpox ...	8, 50	Milk Supply ...	33—36
Voluntary ...	8, 9	Cleanliness of ...	34
Houses—Erected during the year	28	Designation of ...	35, 36
Inspection of ...	28	Provision of ...	33
Individually Unfit	29	Tuberculosis in ...	33, 34
Owned by Local		National Health Insurance ...	5
Authority ...	28	Neo-Natal Mortality ...	74
Houses-let-in-Lodgings ...	23	Notifiable Disease (Other	
Housing—Action under Statutory		than T.B.) ...	45—54
Powers ...	28	Nourishment—Extra ...	62, 77
Administration	29	Novox Resuscitating Apparatus	13
Remedy of Defects	30, 31	Nursing Homes Registration	
Statistics ...	28, 30	Act, 1927 ...	76
		Nursing in the Home ...	5
Illegitimate Births ...	1, 63		
Immunisation ...	46	Observation Cases—Tuber-	
Industries ...	1	culosis ...	60
Individually Unfit Houses ...	29	Occupations of Blind Workers	15, 16
Infant Consultation Centres	13, 72	Occupations of Scarlet Fever	
Analysis of Infants ...	73	Contacts ...	45
Infant Mortality ...	1, 74	Offensive Trades ...	24
Infant Welfare Centres	13, 71, 72	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	48, 49, 76
Infectious Diseases ...	45—54	Ophthalmic Clinics ...	14
Notification Tables ...	48, 49	Osler Pavilion ...	8, 9, 57, 61
Influenza ...	3	Outworkers ...	23
Inhabited Houses—Number of	1	Paratyphoid Fever	2, 46, 48, 49
Inquests ...	4	Pemphigus Neonatorum ...	76
		Pertussis ...	53

INDEX—continued.

	PAGE		PAGE
Physically and Mentally		Statistics	1
Defective Blind Persons ...	17	Still Births	75
Pneumonia	46, 48, 49	Successful Vaccination ...	53
Polio-myelitis... ..	47, 48, 49	Swabs—Examination of ...	54
Polio-encephalitis ...	47, 48, 49		
Poor Law—		Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	24
Medical Out-Relief ...	5	Tests—Gerber	42
Hospitals and Institutions	9, 10, 11, 12	Widal	54
Population	viii, 1	Treatment Centres	13, 14
of Blind Persons ...	17	Tuberculosis—	
Post-Graduate Lectures for		Clinics	13
Midwives	77	Contacts	60
Post-Natal Work	71	Deaths	61
Premature Births	66, 74	Dispensary	13, 55
Preservatives in Food ...	44	Extra Nourishment ...	62
Public Conveniences ...	26	Hospitals	55, 57
Public Health Act, 1925 S 62	62	Institutional Treatment	61
S 66	15	In Food Animals ...	37
Public Health Officers ...	5	New Cases	59
Public Health (Prevention of		Notification	59
Tuberculosis) Regulations,		Observation Cases ...	60
1925	62	P.H.A. 1925 S. 62 ...	62
Public Vaccinators	v, 53	P.H. (Prev. of T.B.) Regu-	
Puerperal Fever	48, 49, 76	lations, 1925	62
Pyrexia	48, 49, 76	Sanatoria	55, 57
		Scheme	55, 56, 57, 58
Radcliffe Infirmary ...	8, 9, 50, 61, 67	Shelters	61
Rag Flock	26	X-ray Examinations ...	60, 62
Rateable Value	1	Typhoid Fever	2, 46, 48, 49
Rats and Mice	25		
Resuscitating Apparatus ...	15	Unmarrried Mothers—	
Registration of Blind Persons	15, 16	Institutional Provision...	12
		Unwholesome Premises—	
Sampling of Food	42	Outwork in	23
Sanitary Circumstances ...	18—27		
Inspection	19, 20	Vaccination	53
Scarlet Fever	45	Officers' Report ...	53
Deaths from	2, 45	Vaccinators—Public ...	v, 53
Distribution	45	Venereal Diseases	51, 52
Hospital Admissions ...	45	Clinics	13
48, 50		Verminous Persons ...	54
Type	45	Veterinary Officer's Report	79, 80
Schick Testing	46	Vital Statistics	viii
School Medical Department—		Voluntary Hospitals ...	8, 9
Clinics	14	Contributions—	
School Age Period—Blind		Tuberculosis	58
Persons	17		
Sewerage	18	Water	18
Shelters—Tuberculosis ...	61	Whooping Cough	53
Slaughterhouses	41	Widal Tests	54
Smoke Abatement	21	Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic	
Social Conditions	1	Hospital	8, 9, 61
Sputa—Examination of ...	54, 60	Wyfold Court	8, 12
Staff	v, 5	X-ray Examinations ...	60, 62

